

2nd Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 5

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 5

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 "Introducing Planet Earth" on RAZ kids via Clever and then complete the online quiz. Write three things that you learned from the book and ask one question that you had about Earth.	Read "Dragonflies" on RAZ kids via Clever and then complete the online quiz. Do the "Connections Writing Activity" when you are done. Using the information in this book, write a personal narrative from the perspective of a dragonfly.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Captain America Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QL2C0X3Gx1U&t=26s Practice throwing and catching a ball.
Wonders/Maravillas				Music: Make a song beat. Drum with spoons, utensils, bowls, and pans.
Using the Z-chart graphic organizer, write a paragraph summarizing the story	Complete Math handout - Standards Practice CC.2.OA.4 and return them to school.	Read "Introducing Planet Earth" on RAZ Kids. Retell the story to a family member. Write three things that you learned from the book and ask one question that you had about Earth.	Read "Dragonflies" on RAZ kids via Clever and then tell the story to a family member. Do the "Connections Writing Activity" when you are done. Using the information in this book, write a personal narrative from the perspective of a dragonfly.	Art: Draw a picture illustrating your family. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____

To figure out a new word, look for a **prefix**, or word part at the beginning of the word.

re- = “again”**reuse** (use again)**un-** = “not”**untrue** (not true)**dis-** = “opposite of”**dislike** (do not like)

Circle the prefix in each underlined word. Then circle the meaning of the word.

1. The others disagree.

agree again

do not agree

2. It is unlike the other sounds.

like again

not like

3. Its brown coat makes it seem to disappear into the woods.

not appear

appear again

4. The deer slips away unseen.

seen again

not seen

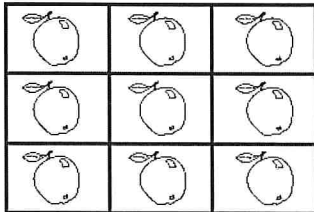
5. The class retraces their steps back to the bus.

traces again

does not trace

CC.2.OA.4 Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.

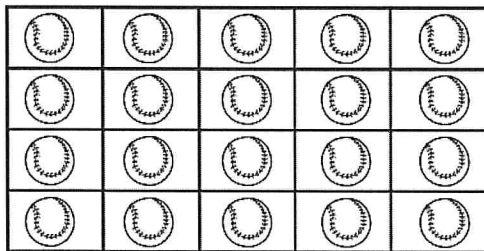
1. Dana puts apples in a box.



Which number sentence shows how many apples Dana has in all?

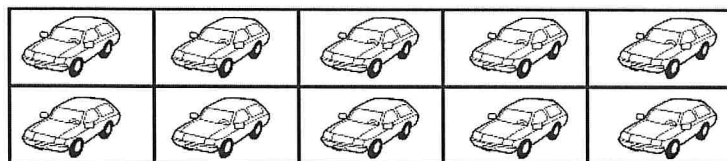
- ☐ $3 + 3 = 6$
☐ $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$
☐ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$
☐ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$

2. Which number sentence tells how many balls in all?



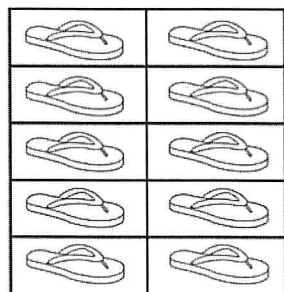
- ☐ $5 + 5 = 10$
☐ $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
☐ $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$
☐ $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25$

3. Write a number sentence that tells how many cars in all.



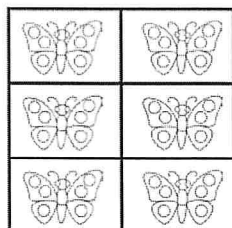
_____ + _____ = _____

4. Which number sentence tells how many shoes in all?



- ☐ $2 + 2 = 4$
- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$
- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$
- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$

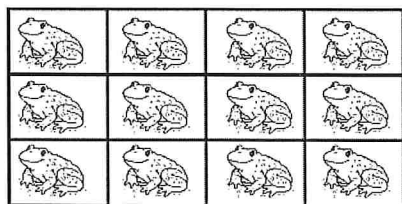
5. Ada arranges her butterfly collection in a box.



Which number sentence shows how many butterflies Ada has in all?

- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$
- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$
- ☐ $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$
- ☐ $2 + 2 = 4$

6. Write a number sentence that tells how many frogs in all.

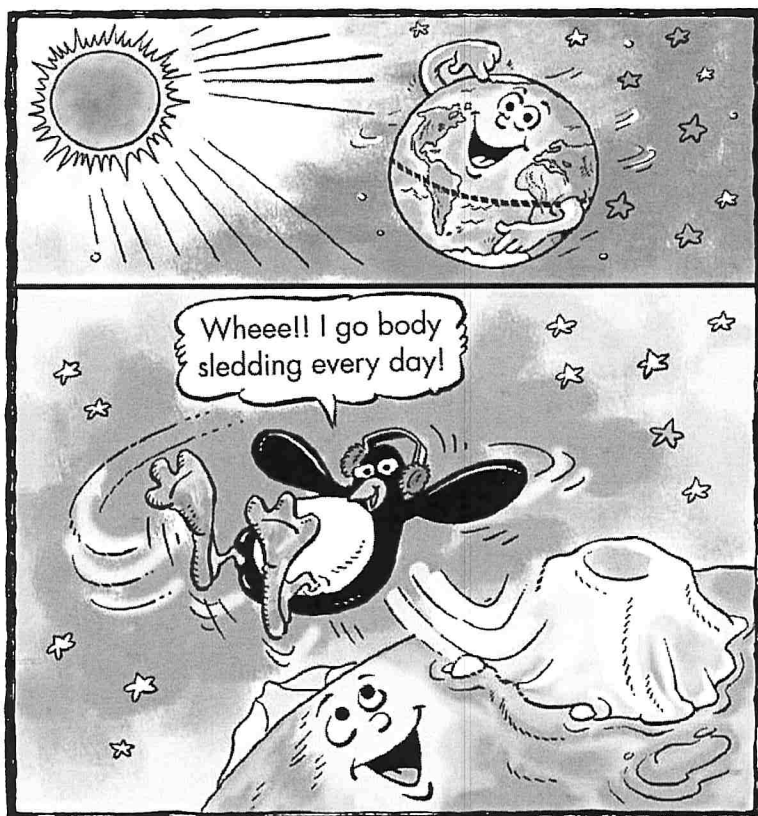


_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Introducing Planet Earth

Reading A-Z Level L Leveled Book

Word Count: 506




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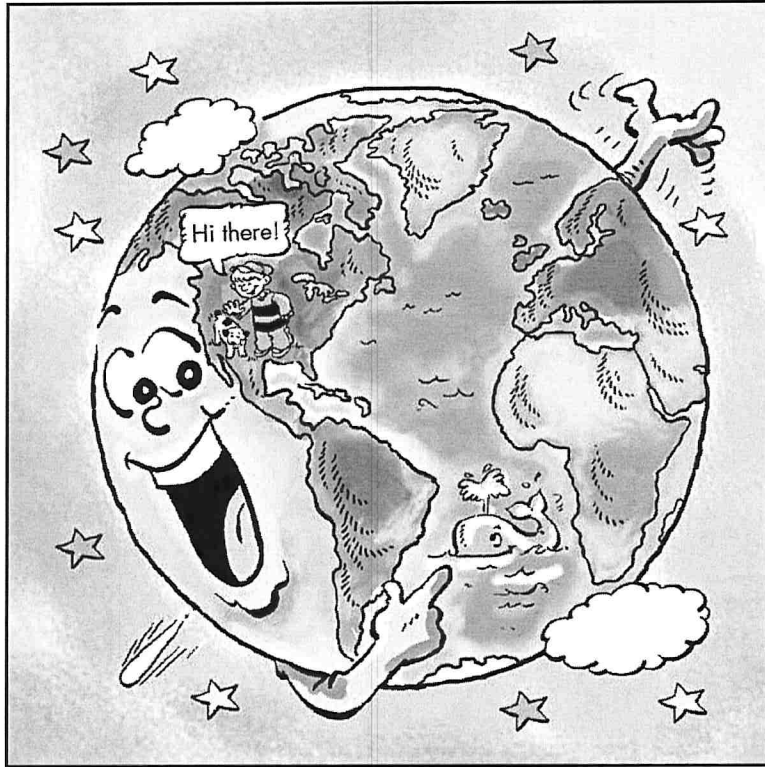
Introducing Planet Earth



Written by Celeste Fraser • Illustrated by Len Epstein

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Introducing Planet Earth



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Introducing Planet Earth
Level L Leveled Book
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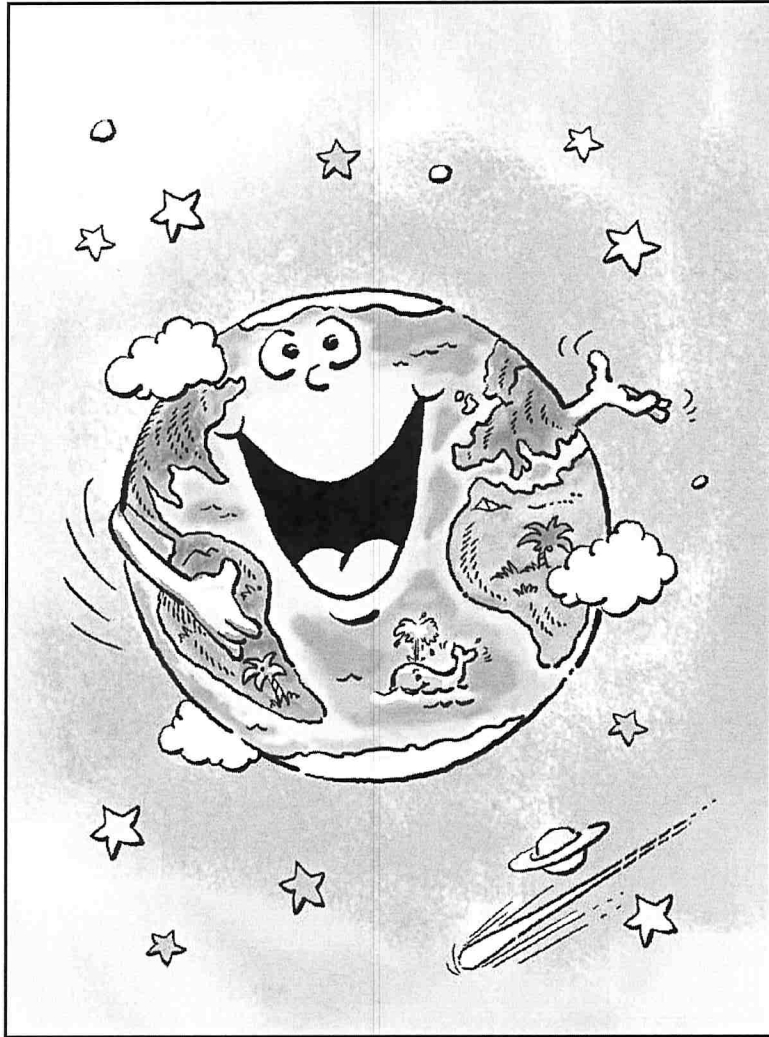
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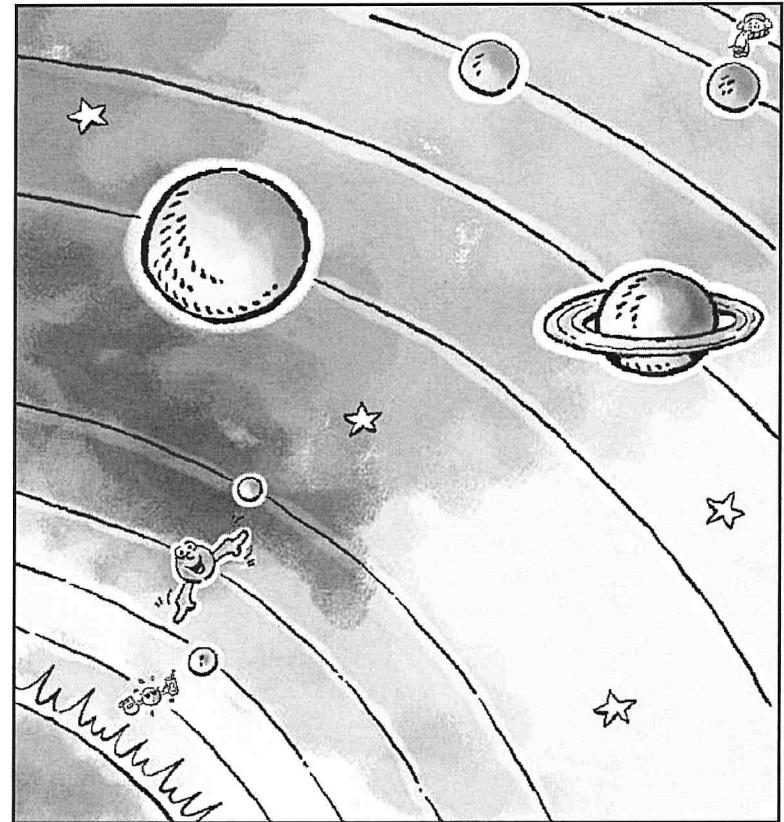
Correlation

LEVEL L	
Fountas & Pinnell	K
Reading Recovery	18
DRA	20

Let me introduce myself. I am Planet Earth. I am the luckiest planet in our solar system. I can support life!



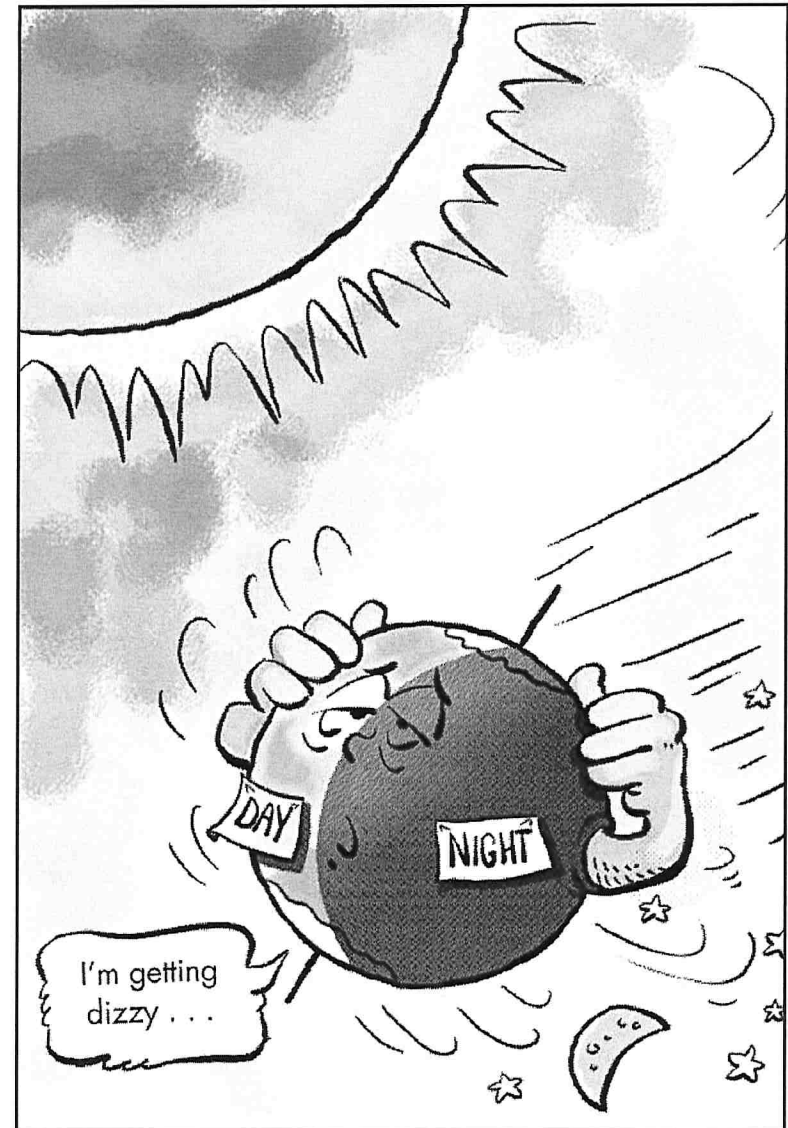
Look at Mercury so close to the Sun. Hot, hot, hot. Even one of my desert rats could not live in that heat!



Cold dwarf planet Pluto sits so far from the Sun. Brrrr. How would you like to be a frozen Popsicle Planet? Not me.

I have all the things life needs—
land, water, air, and energy from
the Sun.

I have five oceans and seven huge
pieces of land called **continents**. On
land, I even have lakes and rivers
filled with fresh water that plants
and animals need.



I spin like a top so that all living
things have day and night. People
call this *rotating*.

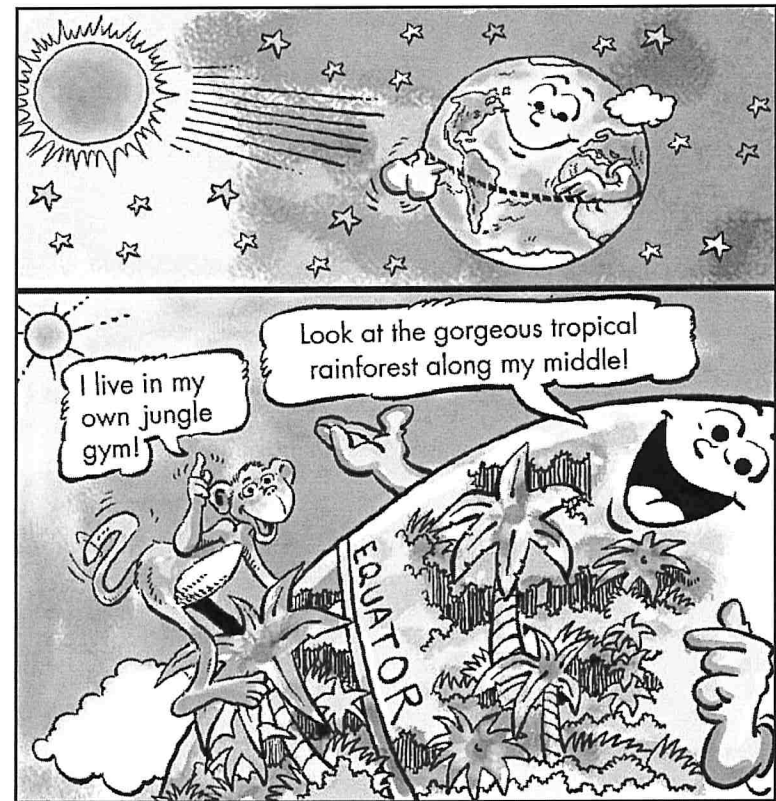
Try This!

Want to see what makes day and night? Get a flashlight and a friend to be the Sun. You be Earth. Earth spins around slowly. It's daytime on the side of your body facing the Sun! It's nighttime on the side turned away from the Sun.

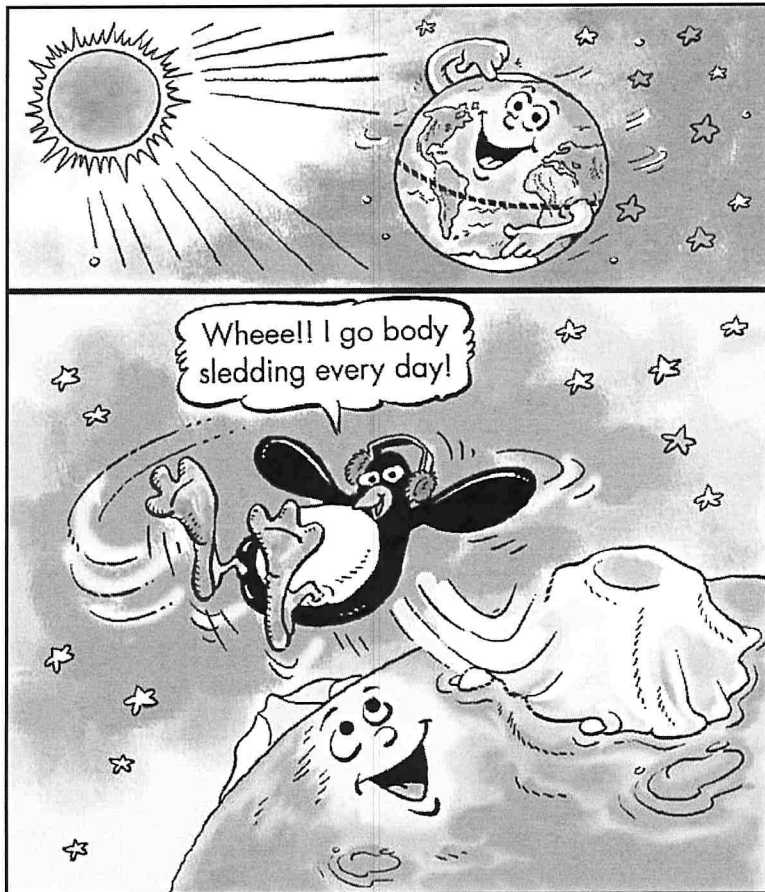


Because I am round like a ball, sunlight hits me unevenly. This makes parts of me hot and parts of me cold.

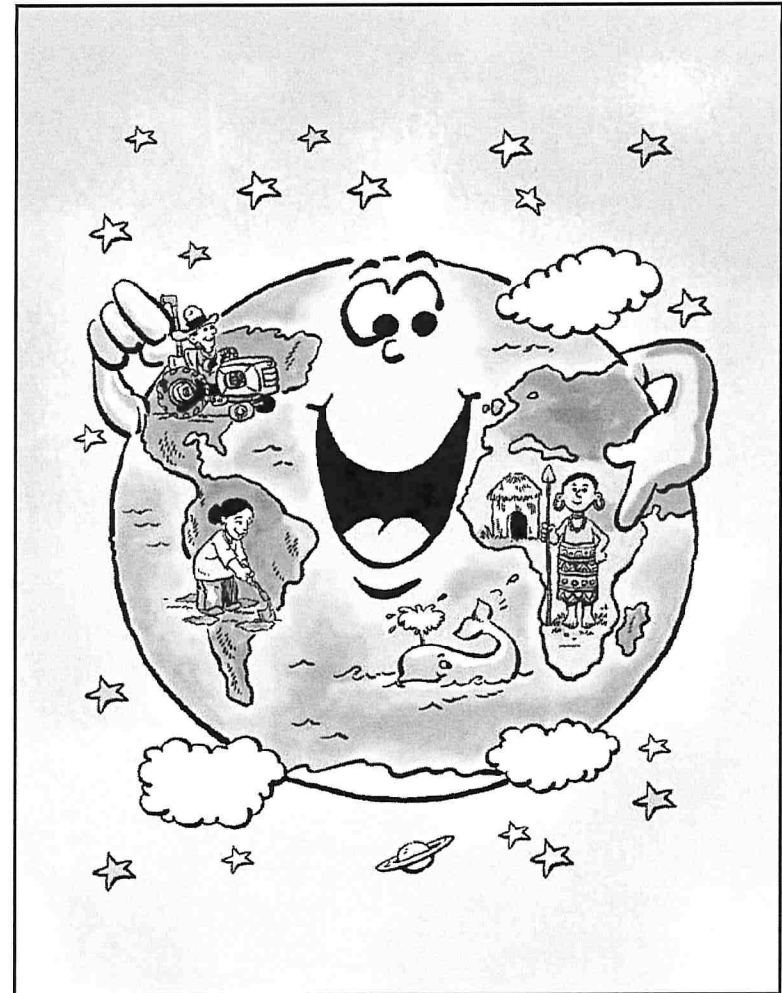
My fat belly gets the most direct sunlight, so it is hottest along my belt. This area is called the **equator**.



My **North and South Poles** get the least direct sunlight. The Sun's rays are weaker here than at my equator. These areas are my coldest.

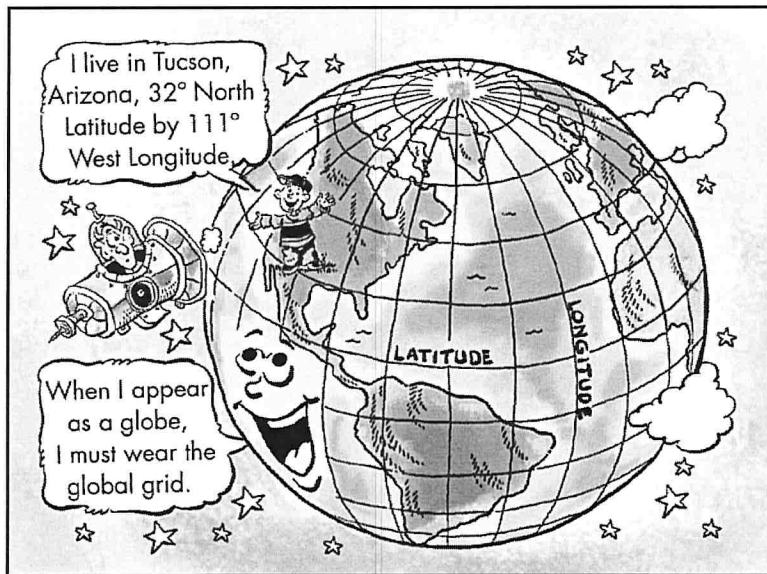


Whether it's hot, cold, or in between, creatures live all over me.



People live on all my continents; a few even live around the South Pole in **Antarctica**. Most people live in my milder parts where they can build homes and grow crops.

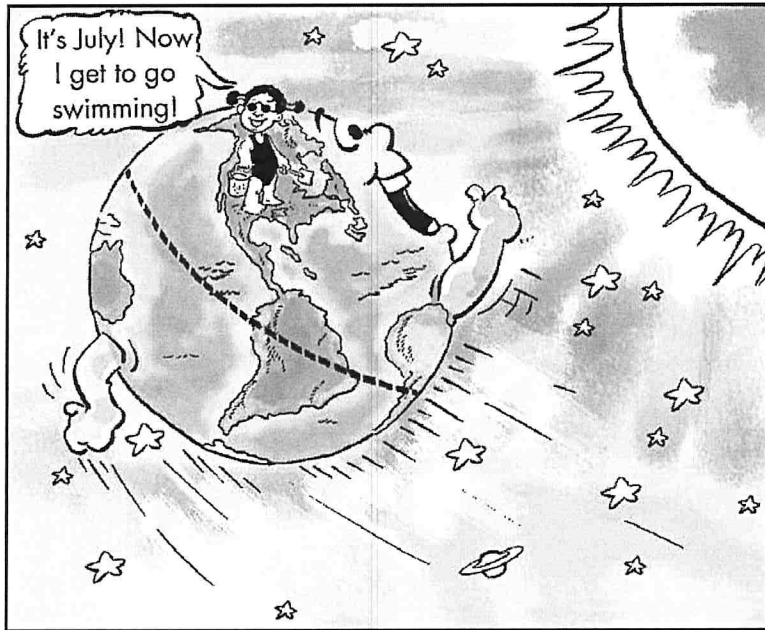
People travel all over my planet. Long ago, people got lost when sailing across my oceans. They needed a way to identify locations. So they invented a global grid, or lines that cross each other to form points anywhere on Earth. The lines that run north and south are **longitude** lines. The lines running east and west are **latitude** lines. This grid tells people where they are.



Oh, I almost forgot. I am **tilted**, too. As I travel around the Sun during my yearlong trip, I stay in my tilt. Sometimes I tilt toward the Sun, and sometimes away from it.

My tilt creates **seasons**. In January, my top half, or northern half, is tilted away from the Sun. That's winter when children in the northern half go sledding. At the same time, the southern half is pointed toward the Sun. It's summer there.





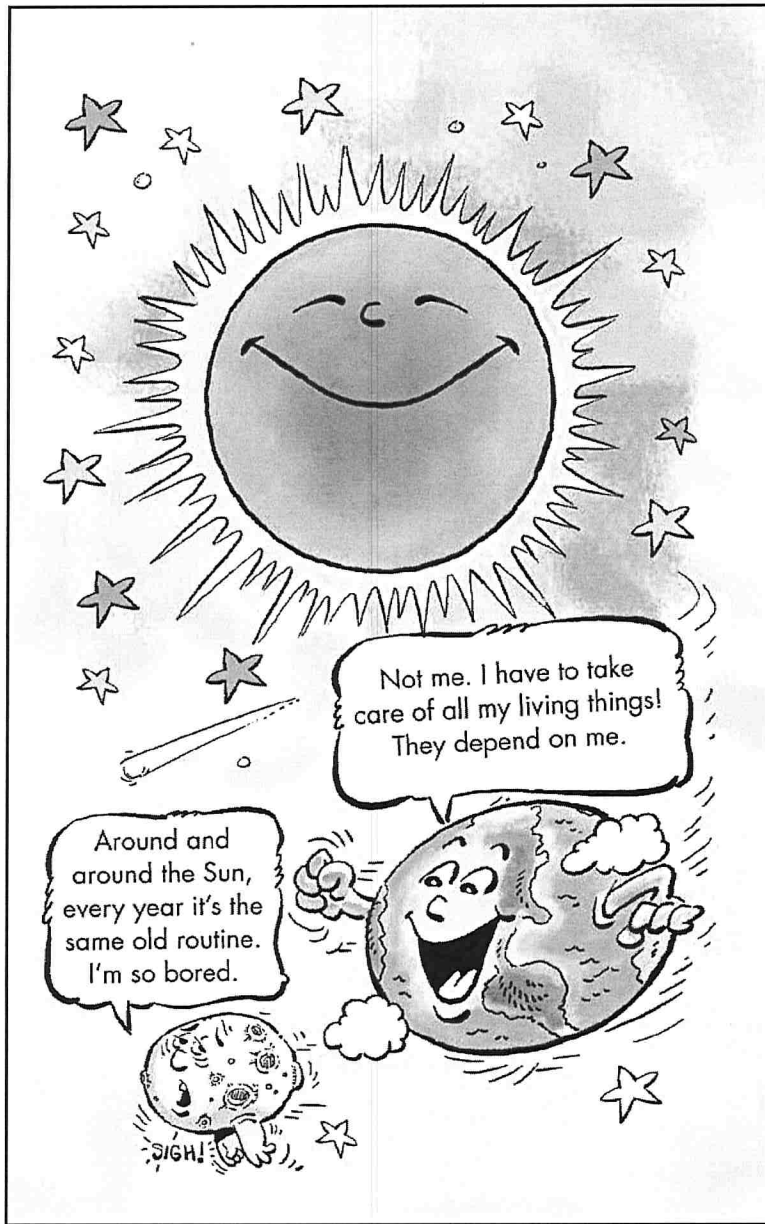
When I get halfway around the Sun and it's July, I'm still tilted. But this time, my northern half is tilted toward the Sun, and it's summer. My southern half is pointed away from the Sun, and it's winter there.

I am a fair planet. I give each of my halves seasons and equal amounts of sunlight. They just get it at different times of year.



To all my creatures on Earth, I make you a promise. I will rotate every 24 hours to give you daytime and nighttime. I will continue to tilt to give you seasons. I will travel around the Sun once each year. And I will do all these things for billions of years to come.

I am a planet you can trust.



Glossary

- Antarctica** (*n.*) an ice-covered continent near the South Pole (p. 10)
- continents** (*n.*) the great divisions of land on Earth, including Africa, South America, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia, and Antarctica (p. 5)
- equator** (*n.*) an imaginary line that circles the Earth halfway between the North and South Poles (p. 8)
- latitude** (*n.*) distance in degrees north or south of the equator (p. 11)
- longitude** (*n.*) distance in degrees east or west of an imaginary line running north and south through Greenwich, England (p. 11)
- North and South Poles** (*n.*) the points farthest north and south on the Earth along its axis (p. 9)
- seasons** (*n.*) the four periods that a year is typically divided into (p. 12)
- tilted** (*adj.*) slanted, not straight (p. 12)

Dragonflies!

A Reading A-Z Level L Leveled Book
Word Count: 428



Connections

Writing

Using the information in this book, write a personal narrative from the perspective of a dragonfly.

Science

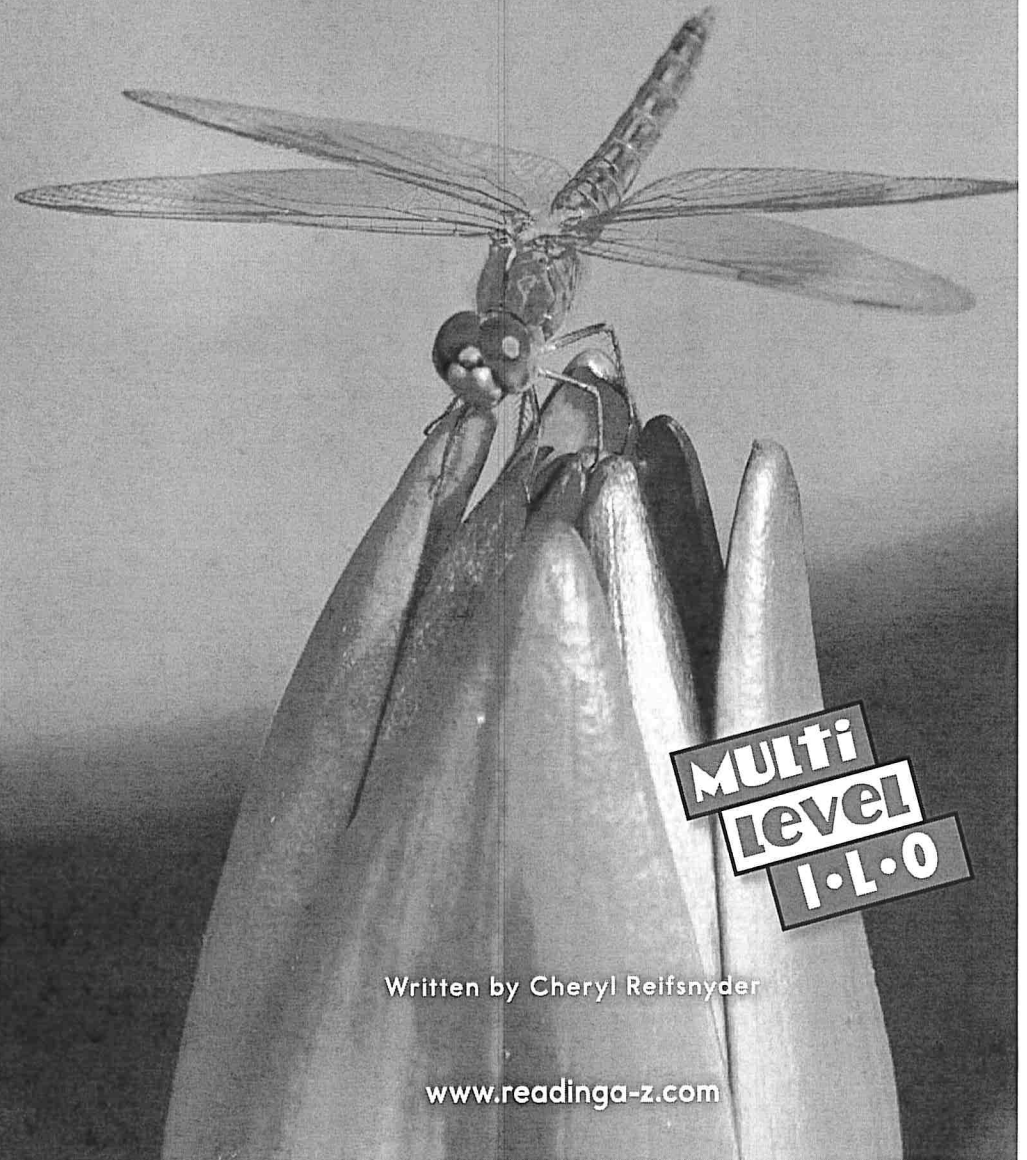
Design a habitat for a dragonfly.
Use facts from the book to create your habitat.

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Dragonflies!



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Focus Question

What makes the dragonfly an amazing insect?

Words to Know

directions

habitat

insects

life cycle

pairs

shed

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Dragonflies!
Level L Leveled Book
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Correlation

LEVEL L

Fountas & Pinnell	K
Reading Recovery	18
DRA	20

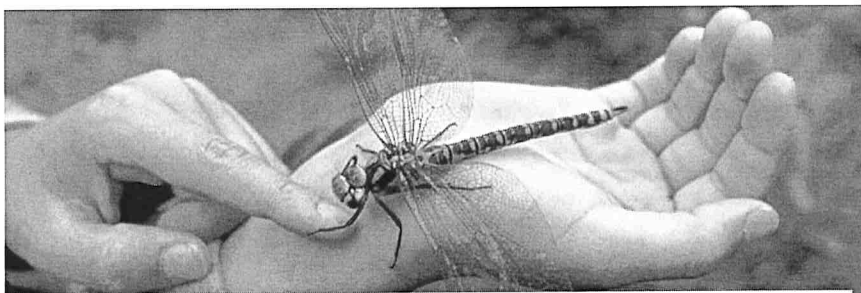
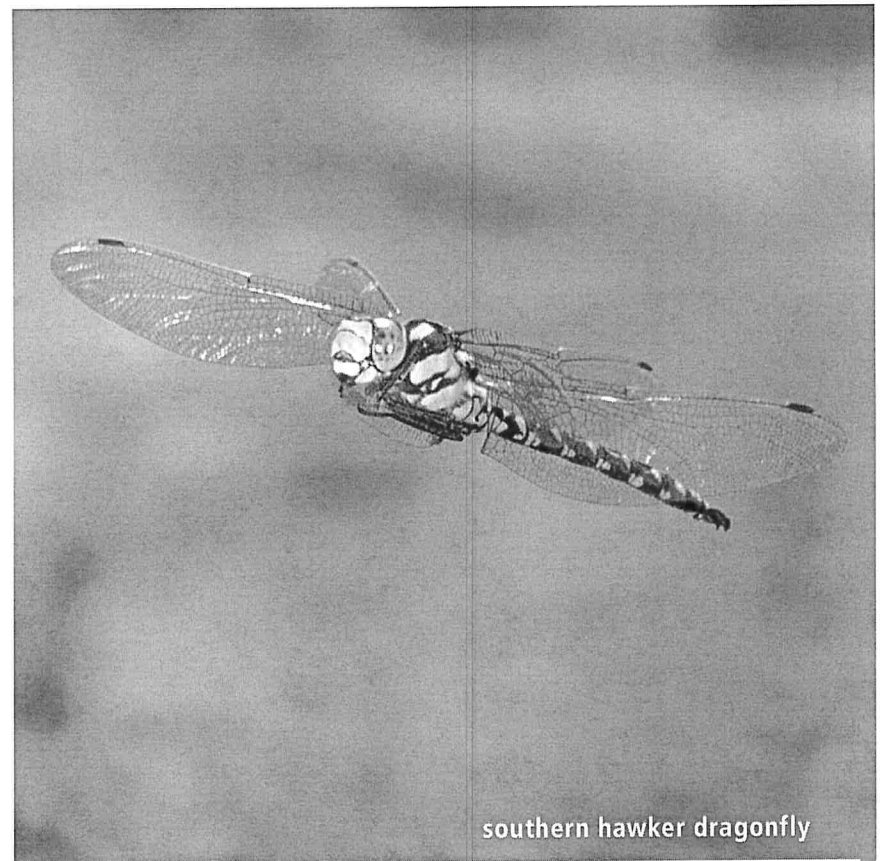


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Amazing Dragonflies

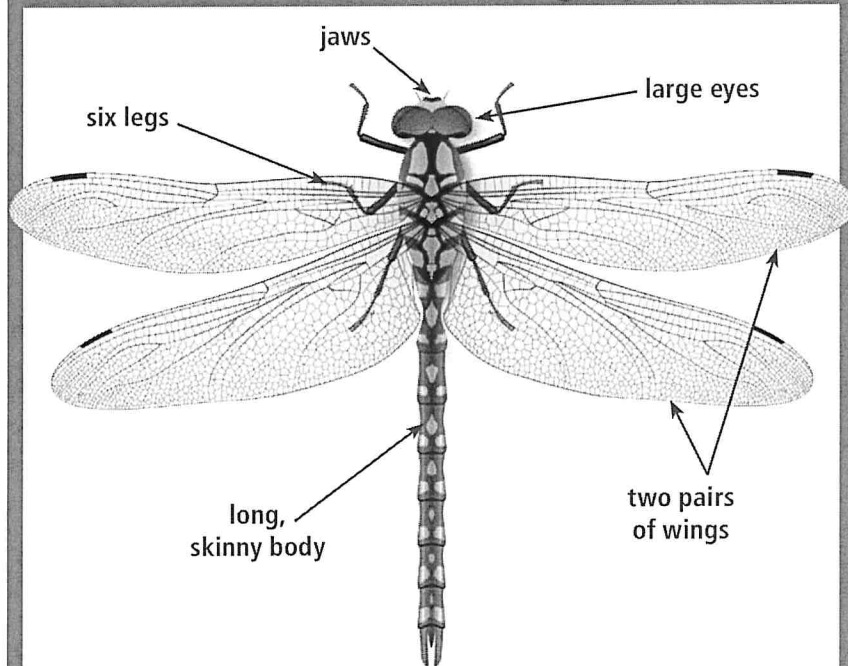
Bzzt! You're walking by a pond when something zooms past your head. It's bigger than a bumblebee. It's faster than a butterfly.

It's an amazing dragonfly!

What Are Dragonflies?

Dragonflies are flying **insects** with long bodies and two **pairs** of wings. They come in every color of the rainbow. Some dragonflies have colorful stripes. Some even change color over time.

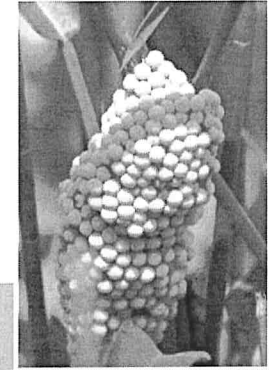
What Makes an Insect a Dragonfly?



A dragonfly has a large head; a long, skinny body; and two pairs of wings.

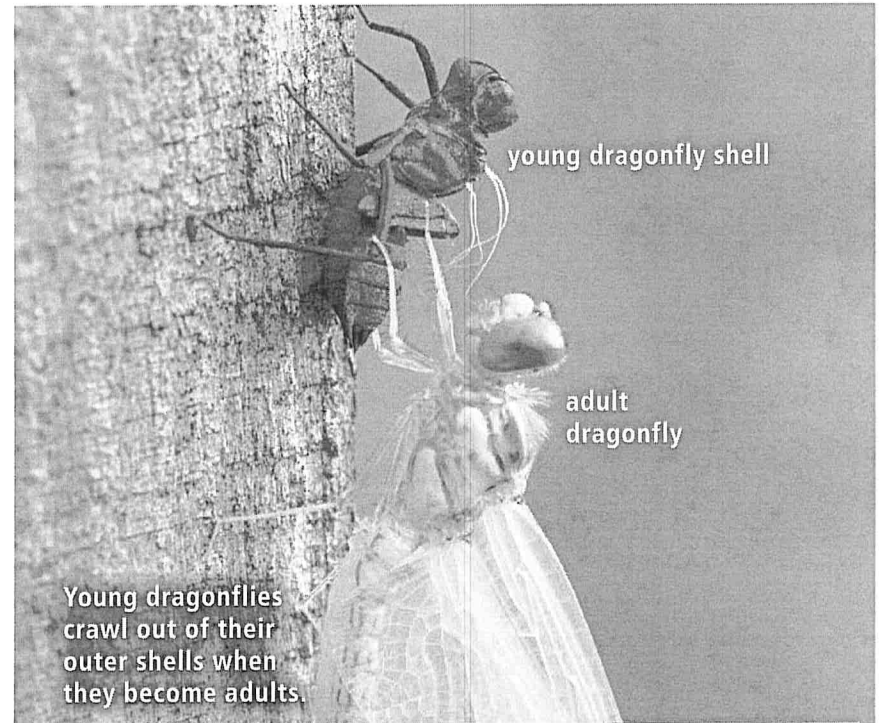
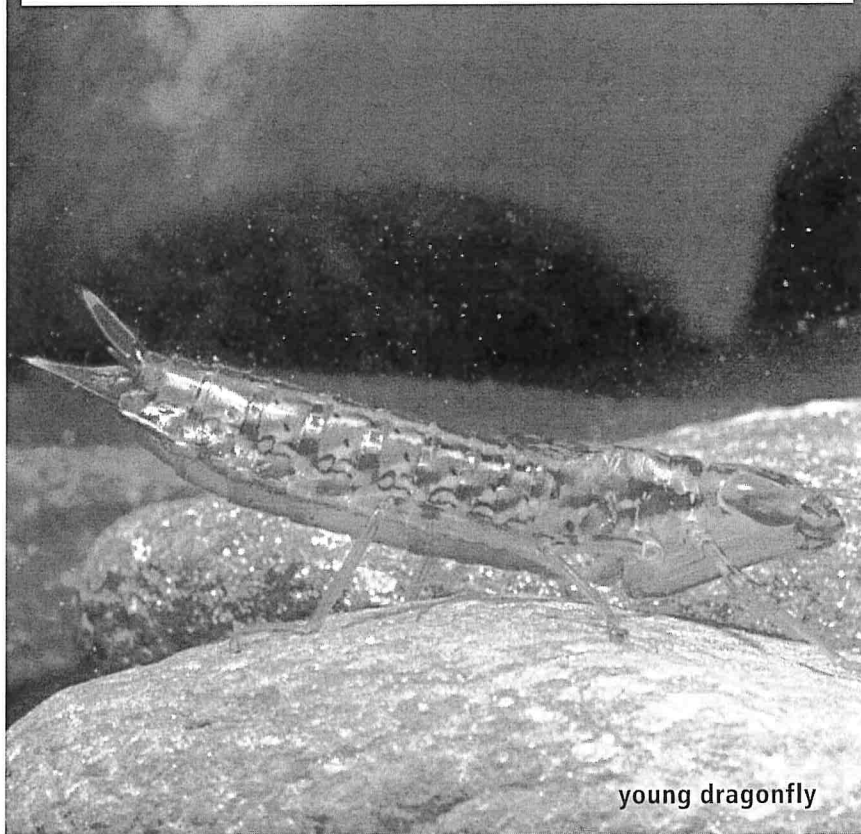
Young Dragonflies

Dragonflies need water during every stage of their **life cycle**. Adults lay their eggs in water or on plants near water. The young dragonflies live in water for one or more years after they hatch.



Some dragonflies lay their eggs in rotting wood under water (main). Some dragonflies can lay hundreds of eggs at a time (inset).

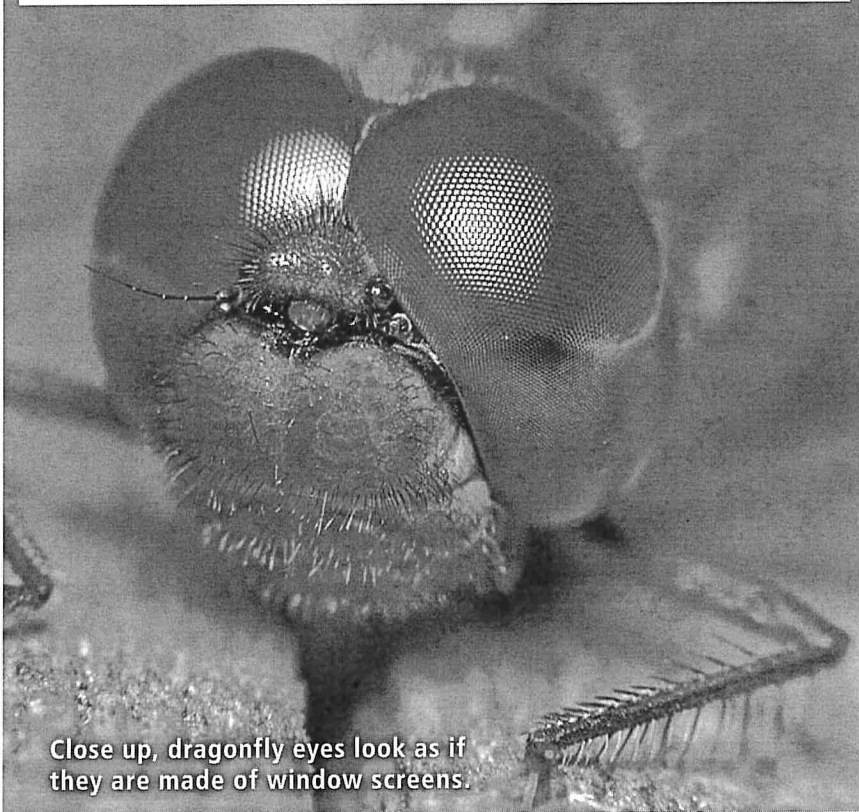
Young dragonflies look very different from adult dragonflies. They have gills inside their bodies, which allow them to breathe under the water. Dull green or brown coloring helps them hide from fish, frogs, and other hungry animals.



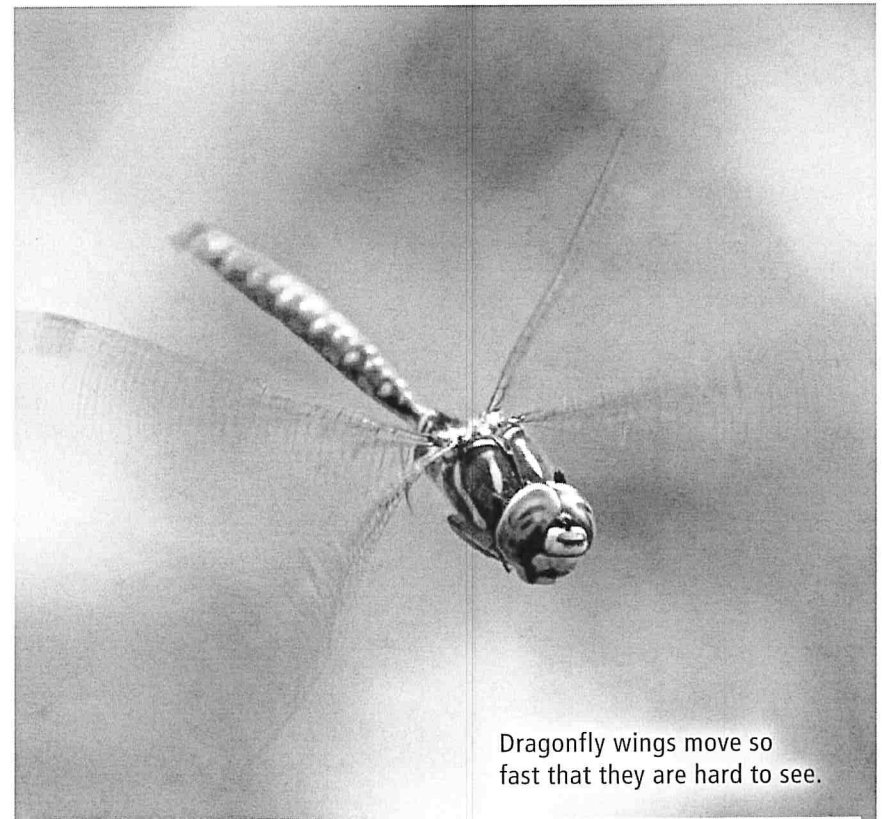
As dragonflies grow, their skin doesn't grow with them. Instead, young dragonflies **shed** their entire outer layer every time they need to grow. When a young dragonfly is ready to become an adult, it crawls out of the water. The last layer of skin splits open, and the adult dragonfly climbs out.

Super Sight

Adult dragonflies have the largest eyes of any kind of insect. Each eye is made up of about thirty thousand tiny pieces. They can see in almost all **directions** at once. Dragonflies' super eyesight helps them catch prey.



Close up, dragonfly eyes look as if they are made of window screens.

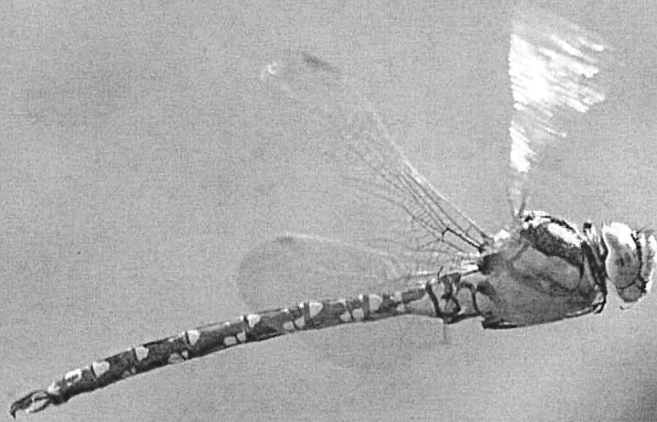


Dragonfly wings move so fast that they are hard to see.

Amazing Flight

Dragonflies can speed up faster than the world's fastest race cars! Dragonflies are among the world's fastest flying insects. Large dragonflies reach speeds greater than 22 miles (36 km) per hour.

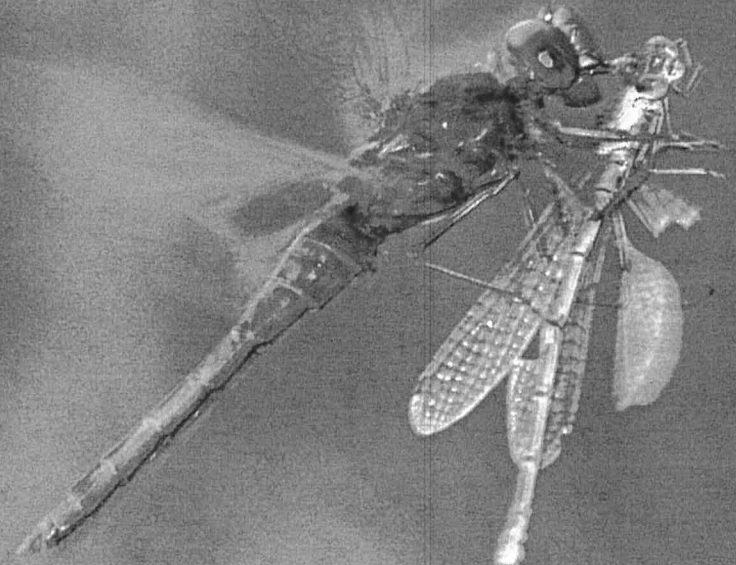
Unlike most flying insects, dragonflies control each wing on its own. This skill lets them swoop and dive like fighter jets. They can fly forward, backward, and even upside down.



Dragonflies can swoop and dive through the air.

Do You Know?

Scientists study dragonfly flight to learn how to make better airplanes and helicopters.



Damselflies make good meals for dragonflies.

Amazing Hunters

Adult dragonflies are high-speed flying hunters. They surprise mosquitoes and other small insects by attacking from behind and below. They kill their prey with a fast, powerful bite. Dragonflies often eat their catch without bothering to land.



An adult bee-eater holds a dragonfly in its beak.

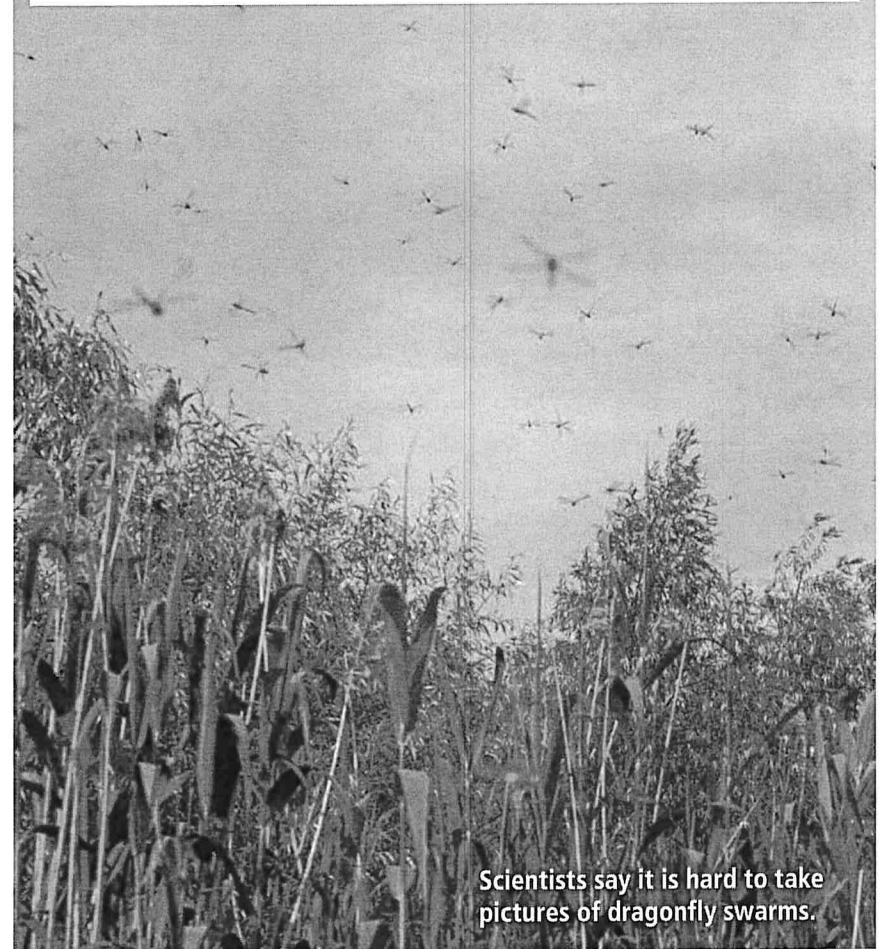
Dragonflies for Dinner

Many animals like to eat dragonflies—birds, lizards, frogs, spiders, and even other dragonflies. Dragonflies' flying skills help them avoid danger. Not many animals can catch these speedy insects.

Humans eat dragonflies, too. In many parts of the world, dragonflies are a special treat. You can buy dragonflies on sticks for a snack.

Swarms

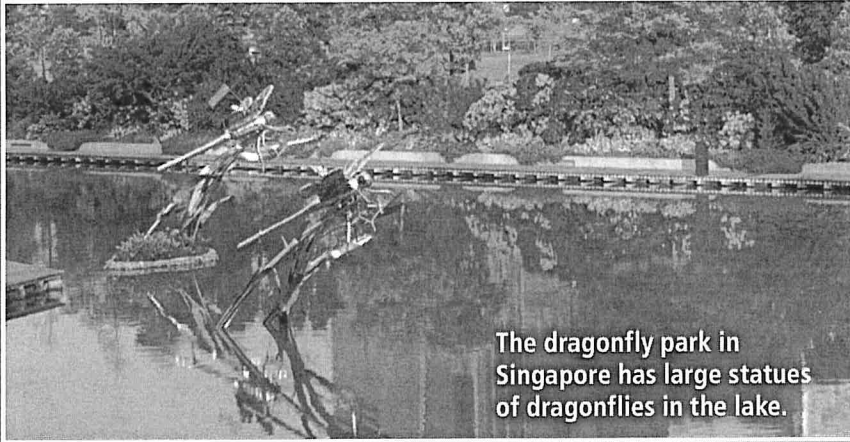
Dragonflies sometimes travel in huge groups, called *swarms*. They travel in swarms for food and to go south for the winter.



Scientists say it is hard to take pictures of dragonfly swarms.

A Safe Place for Dragonflies

In 1985, people in Japan created the world's first dragonfly park. Today there are also dragonfly parks in Europe and the United States. Dragonflies are amazing creatures—and people all over the world are starting to realize it!



Dragonflies Worldwide

There are nearly three thousand kinds of dragonflies. They are found all around the world, in almost every kind of **habitat**. Check out your closest stream, pond, or lake. See if you can spot them for yourself!

Glossary

directions (*n.*) the ways or courses toward which something moves or faces (p. 9)

habitat (*n.*) the natural environment of a plant or animal (p. 15)

insects (*n.*) small animals with six legs, three body parts, and usually two sets of wings (p. 5)

life cycle (*n.*) the stages of change that an organism goes through during its life (p. 6)

pairs (*n.*) sets of two (p. 5)

shed (*v.*) to drop skin, feathers, hair, or antlers (p. 8)