

2nd



Emergency Closure Family Resources-Elementary

Dear Families,

Enclosed are optional activities your student may use to continue their learning during the school closure. These activities are not meant to replace instruction that typically takes place in a classroom, nor is it intended to substitute for in-person learning. These are meant to be a support for families in keeping children engaged and practicing skills previously learned in Renton schools. Activities will not be collected nor graded.

Resources Provided	Learning Activities for Students
Math Packets About one month's worth. Mostly review materials.	There are grade level specific math practice sheets that students can work on independently by grade level. Complete at your own pace. Students should do no more than a page a day.
Student resources to support reading Fiction text Nonfiction text	K-5th practice reading daily K-2nd practice sight words 2nd-5th answer comprehension questions at the end of the text

Sincerely,

Dr. Shannon Harvey
Deputy Superintendent
Renton School District

Ways to practice sight words at home

- Paper Plate Toss: Write sight words on paper plates. Use like Frisbees to throw after reading the word.
- Concentration: Make a duplicate set of word cards and play "Concentration"
- Go Fish: With a duplicate set of word cards play "Go Fish"
- Tic -Tac-Toe: Write words in the tic-tac-toe spaces. Take turns selecting a space to read. If read correctly, an X or O is placed on the space until someone wins.
- Word-O: This is played just like BINGO. Fill in a card with the words that you are working on. Call out the words and mark the spaces. The first one with a card covered calls out the word "WORDO!"
- Word Hunt: Look for target words in books or in the newspaper. If using the newspaper your child can highlight or circle the word ring words that he/she finds
- SNAP: You put the sight words you want them to practice on flash cards and put the flash cards into a jar (maybe like an oatmeal jar). Also, you write the word SNAP! on a few flash cards and put them in the jar also. The kids can play in partners or in groups of 3 or 4. They take turns pulling a card out of the jar. If they can say the word on the card automatically with no struggle, they get to keep the card. If they struggle, they have to put it back. If they pull out one of the cards that says SNAP! They have to put back all of the cards they've drawn.
- Play coin toss - Put words on the floor - children take turns to toss a coin onto a word and say that word.

High Frequency Word List for 2nd Grade

Set 9

ready
build
draw
kind
circle

Set 10

large
doing
family
clothes
different

Set 11

river
might
air
suddenly
easy

Set 12

finally
everyone
special
animal
beautiful

Set 13

maybe
next
window
better
written

Set 14

favorite
care
myself
picture
idea

Set 15

follow
pretty
couldn't
themselves
direction

Set 16

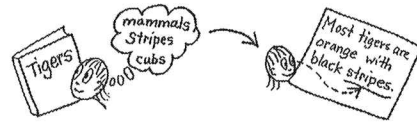
instead
either
important
own
round

Talk the Talk!

Read to Learn the Lingo!

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1. Expect and look out for keywords



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2. Look for and use features to help

Glossary

- camouflage...
- prey...
- territory...

Text Box

Territories include forests and swamps.

Labels

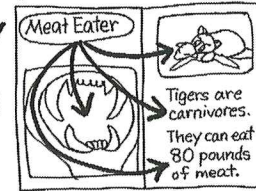
Siberian

Indochinese

Bengal

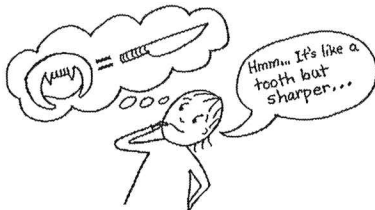
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3. Use the WHOLE page to figure out what new keywords mean



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4. Ask, "What's it like or similar to?"



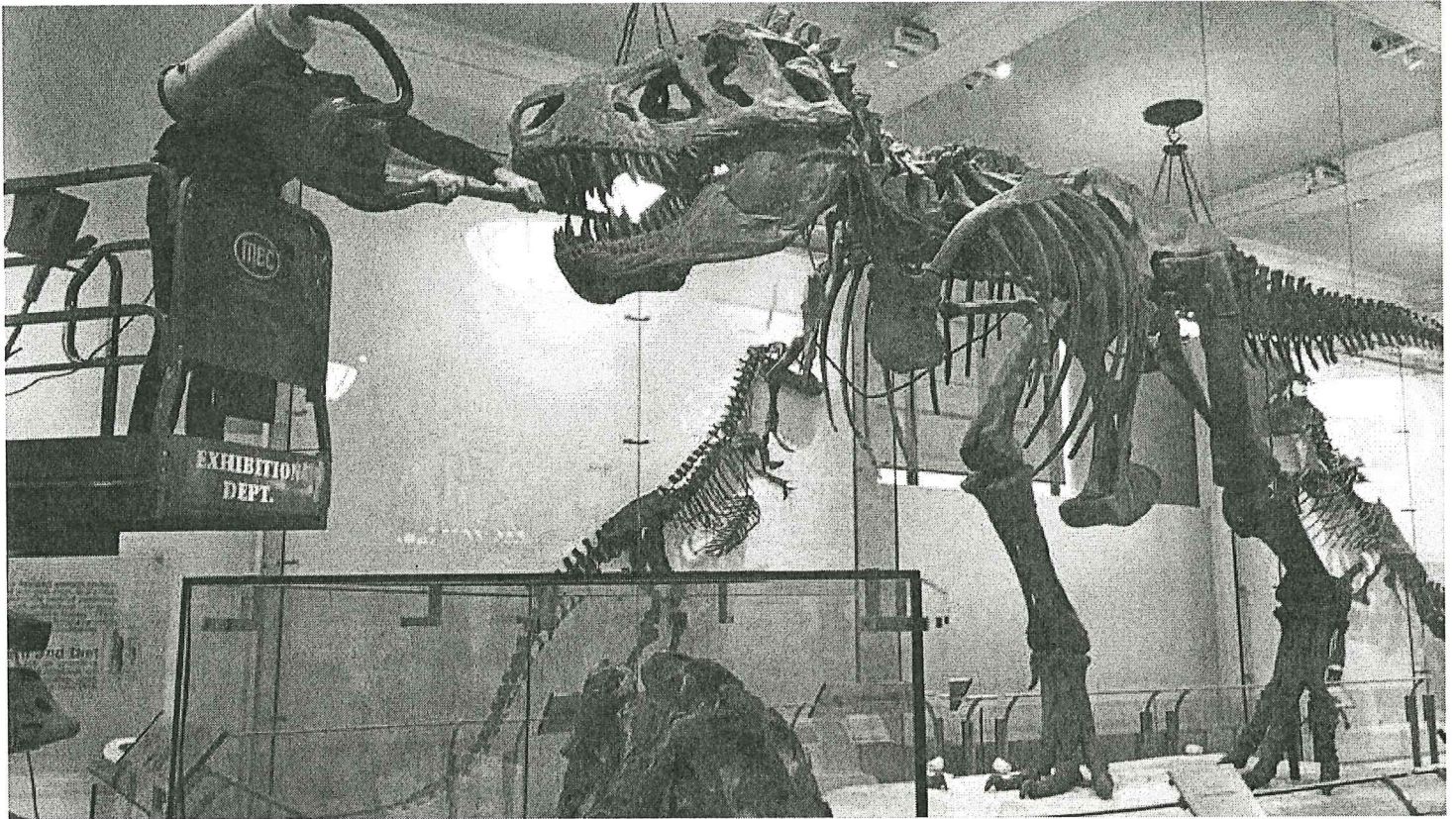
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Dinosaur skeletons are big; cleaning them is a really big job -- and fun!

By Los Angeles Times, adapted by Newsela staff on 04.25.16

Word Count 369

Level MAX



Trenton Duerksen, exhibition maintenance manager at the American Museum of Natural History, cleans the museum's Tyrannosaurus rex skeleton on February 14, 2018. Photo by: Carolyn Cole/Los Angeles Times/TNS

T. rex was a huge dinosaur. It lived long ago. It was a big and strong hunter. Its longer name is Tyrannosaurus rex.

Today, T. rex is extinct. There are no living dinosaurs left. All we have are bones.

5 Million Visitors Can Make A Dinosaur Dusty!

Some T. rex bones are in New York City. They are at the American Museum of Natural History.

Trenton Duerksen works at the museum. He has a special job. His job is to keep the T. rex bones clean.

The bones together form a skeleton. The skeleton is about 39 feet long. That is about as long as a school bus.

About 5 million people visit the T. rex every year. It can get dusty. The dust sticks to the dinosaur bones.

You Need A Big Toothbrush For A Dinosaur!

When cleaning, Duerksen begins with the head. Then he works his way down.

He uses a duster. This looks like a bundle of feathers. He also has a vacuum. It sucks up dust. The vacuum is strapped to his back. He has different brushes and wands, too. He cleans about 2 inches at a time.

Then, he moves to the jaw. For this, Duerksen uses a huge toothbrush.

Each tooth is about 6 inches long. They are shaped like cones.

"I go top to bottom, side to side, and along the gum line," Duerksen said cheerfully.

He Loves Cleaning And He Loves Dinosaurs

"It's fun when it's really dirty," said Duerksen. He likes seeing bones all shiny again, he says.

Duerksen was trained to be an artist. He did drawings and sculptures.

Growing up, Duerksen was amazed by dinosaurs. He started drawing them at age 5.

He is 38 now. Still, Duerksen appreciates dinosaurs. He loves being able to look at one every day.

People Love Looking At Clean Dinosaurs!

Duerksen finished cleaning T. rex's head. He then cleaned its ribs and spine.

Then, he had to stop. It was almost 10 o'clock. It was time for the museum to open.

"We've gotta get out before the kids come in here!" he said.

Thirty minutes later, crowds of people came in. Many looked up at T. rex, amazed.

Quiz

- 1 Why does the T. rex skeleton need to be cleaned?
- (A) Visitors do not want to see dirty skeletons.
 - (B) The skeleton is in New York City.
 - (C) The skeleton is about 39 feet long.
 - (D) It is fun to vacuum the skeleton.
- 2 Which detail from the article shows that many people like to look at the T. rex?
- (A) T. rex was a huge dinosaur. It lived long ago.
 - (B) Some T. rex bones are in New York City.
 - (C) About 5 million people visit the T. rex every year.
 - (D) Duerksen finished cleaning T. rex's head.
- 3 What is the article MAINLY about?
- (A) a man who has a special job to clean T. rex bones
 - (B) a man who draws pictures of T. rex bones
 - (C) instructions for cleaning T. rex bones safely
 - (D) visitors who learn from viewing T. rex bones
- 4 Read the section "You Need A Big Toothbrush For A Dinosaur!"
- What is the MAIN topic of this section?
- (A) why the T. rex needs to be cleaned
 - (B) what is used to clean the T. rex head
 - (C) why Duerksen likes his job with the T. rex
 - (D) what the T. rex teeth are shaped like
- 5 Which answer choice is a section title?
- (A) Dinosaur skeletons are big; cleaning them is a really big job -- and fun!
 - (B) T. rex was a huge dinosaur.
 - (C) "5 Million Visitors Can Make A Dinosaur Dusty!"
 - (D) "It's fun when it's really dirty," said Duerksen.

6

Read the list of steps for cleaning the T. rex.

1. *Duerksen uses a feather duster and vacuum on the head.*
2. *Duerksen uses a toothbrush on the jaw.*
3. _____

What answer choice goes LAST?

- (A) Duerksen goes to get his duster.
- (B) Duerksen draws an image of the bones.
- (C) Duerksen cleans the ribs and spine.
- (D) Duerksen cleans 2 inches at a time.

7

What did the author of the article want to explain?

- (A) There is a lot of work that goes into cleaning dinosaur bones.
- (B) Cleaning dinosaur bones is a fun activity for museum visitors.
- (C) The T. rex was a huge hunting dinosaur that lived a long time ago.
- (D) Visitors to the museum are dirty and make messes that need to be cleaned.

8

Read the section "5 Million Visitors Can Make A Dinosaur Dusty!"

Which sentence from this section shows what the author wanted the reader to learn?

- (A) Some T. rex bones are in New York City.
- (B) Trenton Duerksen works at the museum.
- (C) His job is to keep the T. rex bones clean.
- (D) The skeleton is about 39 feet long.

Light Notes: Random acts of kindness spread around the world

By Tri-City Herald, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.07.15

Word Count 263

Level MAX



Kristi Black's homemade cookies bring smiles when she gives them as a random act of kindness. Photo: Kristi Black

Have you ever given something to someone you did not know? This is called a "random act of kindness." People across the country are doing it.

A girl named Kristi Black got people thinking. She is from Virginia.

One year, for her birthday, Kristi decided to do something different. Usually, on your birthday, you get presents. Kristi decided that for her birthday, she wanted to give presents.

She did not want to just give presents to her friends. She wanted to give presents to strangers.

Many People Saw Her Kindness Page

She set up a page on Facebook. The social media site lets people connect with one another.

Her page was called "Random Acts of Kindness." On the page, she invited others to join her.

Soon, her idea spread.

The idea spread to at least 16 states. It stretched all the way up north to Maine. Even people in Hawaii joined!

It did not stop there. People around the world began to join in.

Helping Is Free

Some people bought food and drinks for others. Other people baked cookies. Doing something nice does not need money.

You can also volunteer.

Kristi talked about visiting a children's hospital. The children liked having visitors. She said that some people helped animals in shelters. They might have cleaned animal cages. People even played with the animals.

Kindness All Around

Because of Kristi's idea, people spread kindness all around.

Perhaps the world is a little better because of what they did. Just maybe the idea of caring for others every day will catch on.

Quiz

1 Which detail from the article shows how someone can do something nice without spending money?

- (A) This is called a "random act of kindness."
- (B) She wanted to give presents to strangers.
- (C) Some people bought food and drinks for others.
- (D) They might have cleaned animal cages.

2 Where are the people who are joining "Random Acts of Kindness"?

- (A) in a few states
- (B) mostly in Maine and Hawaii
- (C) from all around the world
- (D) mainly in Virginia

3 What is the section "Kindness All Around" MAINLY about?

- (A) why Kristi's idea was a good one
- (B) what made Kristi's idea spread
- (C) who gave Kristi the idea to help others
- (D) when Kristi came up with her idea

4 Read the following paragraph from the introduction [paragraphs 1-4].

Have you ever given something to someone you did not know? This is called a "random act of kindness." People across the country are doing it.

What is the focus of this paragraph?

- (A) how people pick a random act of kindness to do
- (B) who first got the idea for random acts of kindness
- (C) why people should do random acts of kindness
- (D) what a random act of kindness is

5 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-4].

Select the paragraph that shows the reader WHO Kristi decided to give presents to.

- (A) Have you ever given something to someone you did not know? This is called a "random act of kindness." People across the country are doing it.
- (B) A girl named Kristi Black got people thinking. She is from Virginia.
- (C) One year, for her birthday, Kristi decided to do something different. Usually, on your birthday, you get presents. Kristi decided that for her birthday, she wanted to give presents.
- (D) She did not want to just give presents to her friends. She wanted to give presents to strangers.

6

Read the following things that happened in the article.

1. *Kristi got the idea of doing nice things for people.*
2. _____.
3. *Kristi's idea spread to many people.*

What answer choice goes SECOND?

- (A) Kristi visited a hospital.
- (B) People helped animals.
- (C) Kristi set up a Facebook page.
- (D) People bought food and drinks.

7

What does the author of this article want to explain?

- (A) why Kristi decided to visit a children's hospital
- (B) how Kristi helped people do nice things for others
- (C) why people should try to buy food for others
- (D) how popular the "Random Acts of Kindness" page is

8

The author has an opinion about random acts of kindness.

Which sentence from the article shows this?

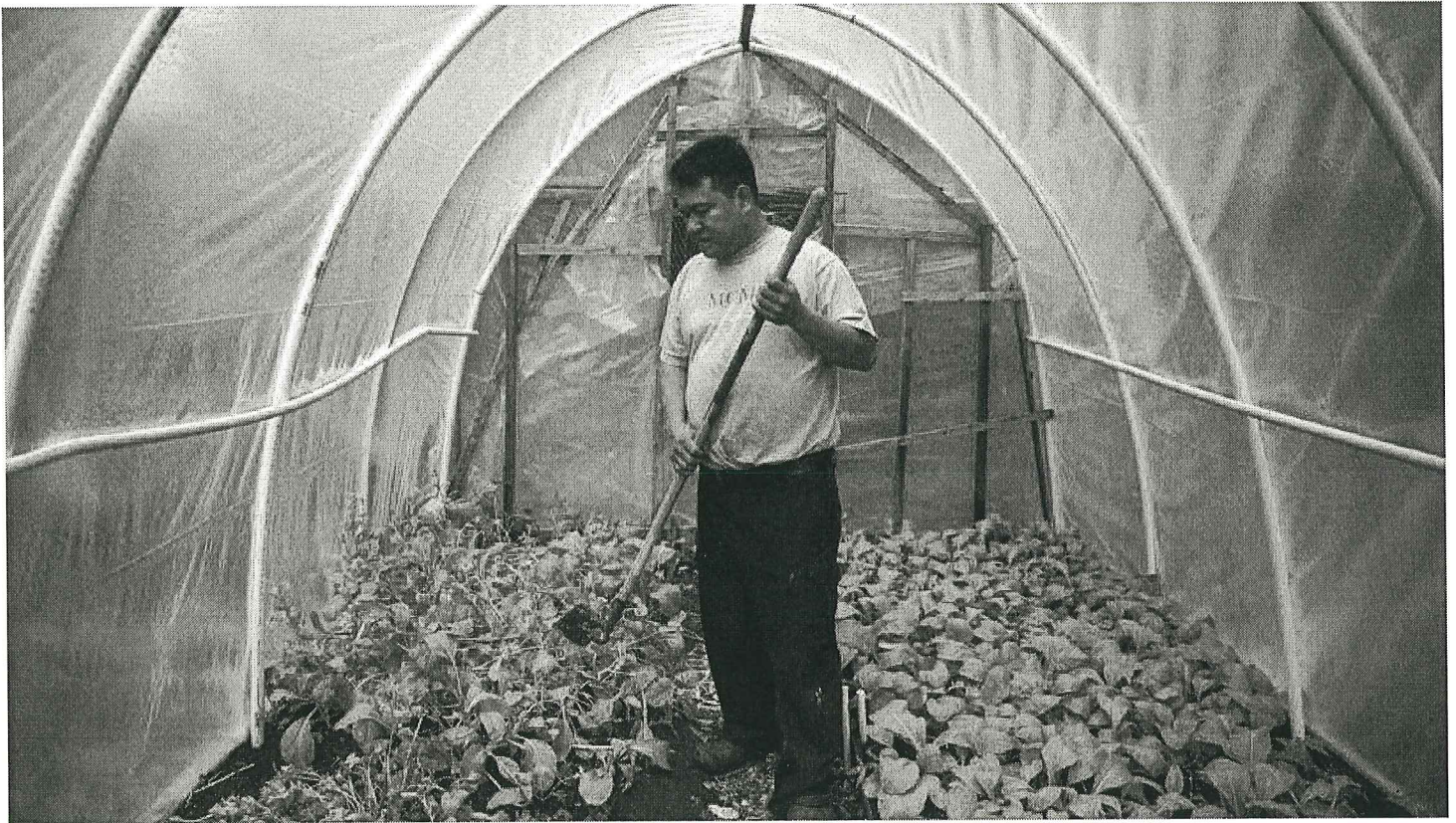
- (A) Kristi decided that for her birthday, she wanted to give presents.
- (B) The social media site lets people connect with one another.
- (C) The children liked having visitors.
- (D) Perhaps the world is a little better because of what they did.

A community garden grows vegetables that remind people of home

By Chicago Tribune, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.01.15

Word Count **352**

Level **MAX**



Pak Suan of Myanmar works in his small greenhouse in the Global Garden Refugee Training Farm in May 2017, in the Albany Park neighborhood of Chicago, Illinois. About 100 families, including refugees from Bhutan, Myanmar and elsewhere, have plots in the community garden. Photo: Erin Hooley/Chicago Tribune/TNS

CHICAGO, Illinois — Some people think mustard greens taste sour. Uma Mishra disagrees. She loves the vegetable.

Ms. Mishra is a refugee from Bhutan. It is a country in Asia. Refugees are people who leave their countries. They leave to get away from danger. Ms. Mishra left Bhutan with her family. Now they live in Chicago, Illinois.

Ms. Mishra misses Bhutan. She has found a way to feel connected with it. She grows mustard greens. They remind her of cooking meals back home.

Everyone Loves The Garden

Ms. Mishra gardens in a community farm with other refugees. The farm is in the middle of Chicago. It used to be an empty lot. Then a group brought in dirt and made it into a small farm.

There are 100 little gardens.

Refugees pay \$20 a year to have a garden. That pays for the seeds they plant. The farm is very popular. About 60 families are waiting to get a garden of their own.

Most of the people grow vegetables to cook at home. Some sell them too. They set up stands at outdoor markets.

Vegetables Are Popular

Some of the plants they grow are surprising. One refugee grows bitter melon. The green vegetable likes to grow in hot places. It is not very hot in Chicago. Still, bitter melon grows well.

The farm lets refugees connect to their old lives as farmers. Moving to a new country is scary. Many refugees do not speak English. They have never lived in a big city before. The farm feels like home to them. Farming is something they know.

It Feels Like Home

One sunny afternoon, the farm was very busy. People watered their gardens. Children ran around. Ms. Mishra took care of her garden. It was full of mustard greens, cucumbers and tomatoes. She picked some greens to take home for dinner. Last year, her family harvested enough to share with others.

In Bhutan, Ms. Mishra had a big farm. In Chicago, her garden is small. Still, she is happy.

She can grow so many things. It feels more like home.

Quiz

- 1 Based on the article, which of the following is TRUE?
- (A) The community gardens are free for refugee families.
 - (B) Refugees cook or sell vegetables from the gardens.
 - (C) Ms. Mishra left Bhutan because she wanted to have a farm.
 - (D) Not many people go to the community farm in Chicago.
- 2 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-3].
- Which sentence from the introduction BEST explains why Ms. Mishra's family had to leave Bhutan?
- (A) Ms. Mishra is a refugee from Bhutan.
 - (B) They leave to get away from danger.
 - (C) Now they live in Chicago, Illinois.
 - (D) Ms. Mishra misses Bhutan.
- 3 Which event happened FIRST?
- (A) Ms. Mishra gardened with other refugees.
 - (B) Ms. Mishra shared greens with others.
 - (C) Ms. Mishra had a big farm in Bhutan.
 - (D) Ms. Mishra moved to Chicago, Illinois.
- 4 What is the MAIN reason Ms. Mishra enjoys the community farm?
- (A) because mustard greens are her favorite vegetable
 - (B) because she is able to sell vegetables for money
 - (C) because it helps her learn to speak English better
 - (D) because it makes Chicago feel more like home
- 5 Read the sentence below from the introduction [paragraphs 1-3].

Ms. Mishra is a refugee from Bhutan.

Based on the introduction, what is a "refugee"?

- (A) a person who has to leave their country to be safe
- (B) a person who lives in an Asian country like Bhutan
- (C) a person who has never lived in a big city before
- (D) a person who knows a lot about farming

6 Read the sentence from the section "Vegetables Are Popular."

One refugee grows bitter melon.

Based on the section, what is "bitter melon"?

- (A) a popular fruit
- (B) a plant that cannot be eaten
- (C) a seed that tastes sour
- (D) a type of vegetable

7 Which paragraph gives information about HOW the garden in Chicago was made?

- (A) Ms. Mishra misses Bhutan. She has found a way to feel connected with it. She grows mustard greens. They remind her of cooking meals back home.
- (B) Ms. Mishra gardens in a community farm with other refugees. The farm is in the middle of Chicago. It used to be an empty lot. Then a group brought in dirt and made it into a small farm. There are 100 little gardens.
- (C) Most of the people grow vegetables to cook at home. Some sell them too. They set up stands at outdoor markets.
- (D) Some of the plants they grow are surprising. One refugee grows bitter melon. The green vegetable likes to grow in hot places. It is not very hot in Chicago. Still, bitter melon grows well.

8 Read the caption under the photo at the beginning of the article.

According to this caption, where is the greenhouse located?

- (A) Chicago
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Pak Suan

The mystery of the humpback whale songs

By Brigit Katz, Smithsonian.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 09.01.19

Word Count **421**

Level **MAX**



Scientists have discovered a special spot where humpback whales gather to trade songs. Photo by: Christopher Michel via Flickr

The humpback is a kind of whale. It has long fins and a bumpy head. These whales are famous for their songs. To our ears, they sound like cries. One song can go on for hours.

Humpback songs travel through the sea. A single song may cross thousands of miles of ocean!

Scientists have made a discovery. They found a special humpback whale spot. The whales gather there. They come together to share their songs.

The spot is in the South Pacific Ocean. It is near the island country of New Zealand.

Sharing Songs?

Humpback whales spend the summer in the north. In winter, they migrate. They swim down to warmer waters. They stop when they reach the south. The whales have their babies there. Each place where the whales meet to have babies has its own special song.

Scientists noticed something. Sometimes, the song in one place sounded like the song from another ocean spot. It was like the whales were sharing. How were they learning each other's

tunes?

The scientists knew humpback whales like to get together by a small island. It is called Raoul Island. It sits in the South Pacific Ocean. Many groups of whales gather there.

There is something strange about this spot. It is kind of out of the way. The whales do not swim by it when they migrate. They must make a special trip.

The scientists wondered about this. Maybe the whales were going there to hear and learn songs.

Whales May Learn Each Other's Tunes

So the scientists started recording whale songs. They made recordings in many different ocean spots. Then they wrote out the songs.

Clare Owen is a scientist. She led the study. She said writing out the songs was a big job. At first, the songs sounded strange, she said. Then she started to notice patterns.

"It really was like learning a new language," she said.

The scientists learned there were three kinds of songs. They came from different parts of the sea. Some whales were singing a mix of songs, though. This was surprising.

The scientists think those whales were switching between songs. They say that is rare. It suggests that the whales can learn each other's songs. They can add the parts they like into their own songs!

The scientists think that may be why the whales make a trip to Raoul Island. There could be other sing-a-long spots like it, too. Scientists need to do more studying. The mystery of whale song lives on.

Quiz

- 1 Read the selection from the article.

Humpback whales spend the summer in the north. In winter, they migrate. They swim down to warmer waters. They stop when they reach the south.

What does the word "migrate" mean?

- (A) eat
- (B) move
- (C) sleep
- (D) play

- 2 Read the selection from the article.

Sometimes, the song in one place sounded like the song from another ocean spot. It was like the whales were sharing. How were they learning each other's tunes?

What is a "tune"?

- (A) a song
- (B) a whale
- (C) a place
- (D) an ocean

- 3 What question does the author want to answer in this article?

- (A) Why do humpback whales have their babies in warmer waters?
- (B) Why did Clare Owen decide to study humpback whales?
- (C) Why are the songs of humpback whales so famous?
- (D) Why might humpback whales make a special trip to Raoul Island?

- 4 Why did the author write this article?

- (A) to describe to the reader what a scientist does
- (B) to persuade the reader to learn more about an animal
- (C) to inform the reader of a scientific discovery
- (D) to entertain the reader with a story about an animal

- 5 Read the following paragraph from the article.

The scientists knew humpback whales like to get together by a small island. It is called Raoul Island. It sits in the South Pacific Ocean. Many groups of whales gather there.

What is the focus of this paragraph?

- (A) what humpback whales look like
- (B) where humpback whales like to gather
- (C) why humpback whales share their songs
- (D) how many whales get together near an island

- 6 What is the article MAINLY about?
- (A) how humpback whales live in the South Pacific Ocean near New Zealand
 - (B) how humpback whales spend summers in the north and winters in the south
 - (C) how it was difficult for scientists to record and write out humpback whale songs
 - (D) how scientists think humpback whales can learn each other's songs
- 7 Which sentence from the article describes what scientists found out?
- (A) Scientists have made a discovery.
 - (B) Scientists noticed something.
 - (C) The scientists learned there were three kinds of songs.
 - (D) Scientists need to do more studying.
- 8 How did scientists study the whale songs?
- (A) They recorded the songs in different ocean spots.
 - (B) They went down in the ocean and listened to the songs.
 - (C) They brought whales to labs and wrote out the songs.
 - (D) They swam with whales and listened to the songs.