Second Grade Educational Websites

Reflex Math: www.reflexmath.com

RAZ Kids: www.kidsa-z.com

Class 201:

Reflex Math: mancini108

RAZ Kids: rmancini1

Class 202:

Reflex Math: aanselme108

RAZ Kids: aanselme108

Class 203:

Reflex Math: jpolgano

RAZ Kids: pforrest1

Class 204:

Reflex Math: aulrich108

RAZ Kids: kmilazzo2

Lesson 2 P.S. 108 Finding the Main Topic

Date:	,
Class:	



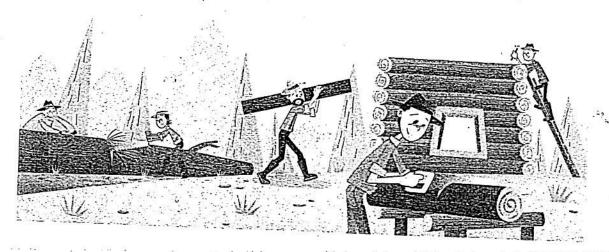
Knowing how to figure out the main topic of a text will help you understand what you read.

Read Everything you read has a main topic. The main topic is what the passage is mostly about. Some passages have more than one paragraph, or group of sentences. Each paragraph includes key details that tell you about the main topic. When you put all of the details together, you will know more about the topic. Read the passage and think about its main topic.

Home Sweet Home

Many early settlers in America lived in log cabins. They lived, ate, and slept in their log cabins.

Log cabins were built from the trees. Trees were cut into parts to make logs. Curved notches were made at the ends of the logs. The logs were put together to make the walls of the cabin. A roof was made from rough boards cut from the logs.



Think Reread the passage and look at the picture. Now look at the chart. Add words to tell about the key details of each paragraph. Then write what you think is the main topic of the passage.

What is the Main Topic?

Key Details from Paragraph 1

Key Details from Paragraph 2

Talk Take turns with your partner telling why log cabins were good homes for early settlers.

Academic Talk

Use these words and phrases to talk about the text.

- · main topic
- key details
- paragraph

Valorio Asi Naviorio Asi New World

The state of

Bering Strait land bridge

by Kathryn Thomas

- Long ago, ice covered much of North America. At that time, a bridge of land connected Asia and North America. People walked over this strip of dry land into Alaska. They were following herds of animals. The people settled in different places. Some slowly went south. Over time, they made different nations in the Americas.
- Some scientists think people came to America even earlier. They think people reached the West Coast by boat. Ancient tools have been found there. These tools might show that people arrived before there was a land bridge. But people who study the past have not found much proof of this idea.
- Native Americans are related to them. Scientists discovered they first came from Asia. They split into many groups as they settled America. They made ways of life we are still learning about today.

Close Reader Habit

Underline the key details of each paragraph.



What details in each paragraph can help you figure out the main topic of the article?



Look for key details in each Complete the chart below with details from the passage. paragraph.



Main Topic

Then write the main topic.

Key Details from Paragraph 1

People crossed from Asia into North America on a bridge of land.

Key Details from Paragraph 2



Talk to your partner about the key details that help you figure out the main topic of "Walking to the New World."



B How do the key details from each paragraph help explain the main topic? Write your answer in the space on page 30.

HINT Change the main topic into a question. How does each paragraph give part of the answer to the question? .

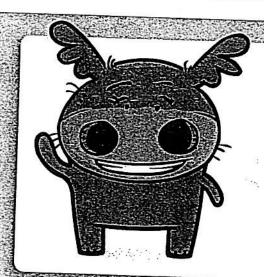
Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 27.

90000000000000000

Making to the New Morto

How do the key details from each paragraph help explain the main topic?

MINT Change the main topic into a question. How does each paragraph give part of the answer?



Don't forget to check your writing.

Who Were the Mound Builders?

by Bea Marron

- Long ago, Native Americans lived near the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. These people are known as the Mound Builders. They carried earth in baskets. Then they piled it up with their hands. Over time, they made huge earth mounds. Some mounds were used to bury the dead.
- The mounds have different shapes. Some people built mounds shaped like cones. One of the highest mounds is almost 70 feet tall.
- Some people built mounds shaped like circles or squares. They made some of the largest mounds in the world. These mounds were built about 2,000 years ago.
- Other people built mounds shaped like animals.
 One mound looks like a winding snake. It is about
 1,300 feet long.
- Still other people made mounds with flat tops. The people built homes on top of the mounds. These mounds were once part of a large, powerful city.



Close Reader Habits

How does each paragraph help you identify the main topic of the article?

Underline the key details in each paragraph.

Think

This question has two parts. Answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What kind of mounds are talked about in paragraph 3?

- A mounds like cones
- B mounds like circles or squares
- c mounds like animals
- D mounds like a city

Part B

Write **two** details you learned about the answer you chose in Part A.



Sometimes the first sentence in a paragraph tells me a key detail about the main topic. I'll reread all of them.

Talk

Talk to your partner about how the key details in the paragraphs work together. What do they all tell about the main topic?



Short Response How does each paragraph add to what you know about the main topic? Write your answer in the space on page 31.

HINT Use what you underlined in each paragraph to help you write your answer.

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Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 29.

Who Were the Mound Builders?

Short Response How does each paragraph add to what you know about the main topic?

HINT Use what you underlined in each paragraph to help you write your answer.

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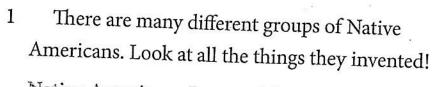
- Did you read the question carefully?
- Can you say the question in your own words?
- Did you use proof from the text in your answer?
- Are your ideas in a good, clear order?
- Did you answer in full sentences?
- Did you check your spelling, capital letters, and periods?

WORDS TO KNOW

As you read, look inside, around, and beyond these words to figure out what they mean.

- inventions
- sar
- syrup





Native Americans Invented It!

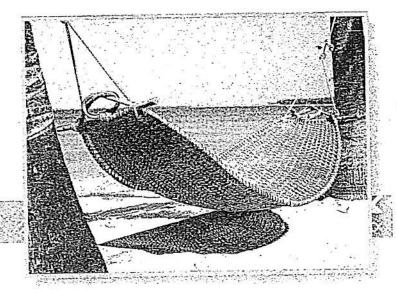
Have you seen a coat like this before? It is a parka. It has a warm, furry hood. Native Americans were the first to make parkas. What else did they invent?

Maple Syrup

Native Americans were the first to get syrup from maple trees. They let the sap of the maple tree drip into pails.

Then, they boiled the sap until it turned into syrup.





Hammocks

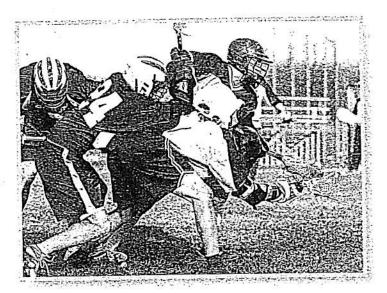
The Native Americans who invented hammocks lived on hot islands. It is easy to keep cool on a hammock.

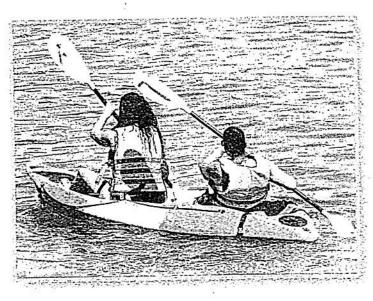
Lacrosse

5 Have you ever seen people play lacrosse? Native Americans invented this sport. It is played all over the world. Players throw and catch a ball with special sticks.

Kayaks

The Native Americans who invented kayaks lived by the water. Kayaks are a great way to travel over water. Today, people love to race kayaks. It is even a sport in the Olympics!





- Think Use what you learned from reading "Native American Inventions" to answer the following questions.
 - What is paragraph 2 about?
 - A types of warm coats
 - B where Native Americans live
 - C how to invent things
 - D what a parka is
 - Reread paragraph 4 and look at the picture. Find clues for the meaning of the word "hammock." What is a "hammock"?
 - A a sandy beach
 - B a straw mat
 - C a bed hung with ropes
 - **D** a pillow made from leaves
 - What is paragraph 5 mostly about?
 - A the rules of lacrosse
 - B what lacrosse is
 - C how lacrosse was invented
 - **D** the meaning of the word "lacrosse"

٠,٠,٠,٠,٠	ANTENS OF S	the control of the co
		graphs 2–6 are like each other in one important way. In sentence best describes how they are alike?
	Α	Each describes something made in America.
	В	Each describes a Native American invention.
	C	Each describes something used outdoors.
	D	Each describes how something is made.
0	This Part	question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer B.
		A k about what the article tells about kayaks. t is a "kayak"?
	the	B cat the answer you wrote for Part A. Write two details from article that helped you figure out the meaning of the d "kayak."

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Lesson 22 P.S. 108 Comparing and Contrasting Stories

Date: _____Class:



Reading two versions of a story will help you see how writers can tell the same story in different ways.

When you compare stories, you find ways they are alike. When you contrast stories, you find ways they are different. Sometimes two stories have mostly the same plot. But they may have different characters or settings. These are called versions of a story. Different versions of the same story are often told in different countries.

Look at the two pictures below. They are from two versions of the story "Little Red Riding Hood." How are they alike and different?



Little Red Riding Hood



Pretty Salma

Thane 20162 percomedites perco

Think Look at the two pictures again. What is the same, and what is different? Fill in the Venn diagram below to compare and contrast the two pictures.

> "Little Red Riding Hood"

Both

"Pretty Salma"

Telk Share your diagram with your classmates. Tell how the two pictures are alike and different.

Academic Talk

Use these words to talk about the text.

- compare
- contrast
- versions

The Turide and the Redontin

from Aesop

- "No one in all the forest is faster than I am," Rabbit boasted to the other animals one day. "And I can prove it! Who wants to race me?"
- None of the animals accepted Rabbit's challenge, except for Turtle. "I will race you," he said, rather slowly.
- "You?" Rabbit said. "What a joke! I'll be at the finish line before you've even started!"
- As soon as the race began, Rabbit hopped away at great speed. After a while, he was so far ahead that he decided to take a nap. Turtle, on the other hand, did not stop for a minute. He just kept going, and going, and going. When Rabbit finally woke up, he saw Turtle nearing the finish line. Rabbit ran as fast as he could, but Turtle won!
- "Steady wins the race," Turtle said, rather slowly, as always.

the Foxene she Shell

after Aesop

- Fox asked Snail to run a race with him to the next town. Fox took off running, but then he decided to take a nap. When Snail saw the sleeping fox, he climbed into his bushy tail.

 When Fox woke up, he ran to the town's gate. He turned and called out, "Snail, where are you?"

 Circle the
- Snail quietly dropped out of Fox's tail. "I'm already here!" Snail said from behind him. "What took you so long?"

Close Reader Habits

Circle the main characters. Underline the sentences in each story that tell how one animal wins the race.

How are the two stories alike and different?

Think

Look back at what you underlined and circled. Then complete the Venn diagram to show how the two stories are alike and different.

To compare the stories, I'll look at the characters and the plot.

"The Turtle and the Rabbit"

Both

"The Fox and the Snail"

Talk

How is Rabbit like Fox? How are they different?

HINT First, look at the diagram to help you answer.

奶 Write

Short Response The slower animal wins in both races. Tell what each one does to win. Write your answer in the space on page 374.



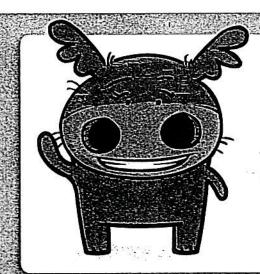




Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 369.

he fox enclose sinc

Short Response The slower animal wins in both races. Tell what each one does to win.



Don't forget to check your writing.



a folktale from England

- Long ago, three little pigs grew up and left their family home. One built a straw house, one built a wood house, and one built a brick house.
- One day, a wolf found the straw house. "Let me in, little pig!" he called.
- "I won't!" said the first pig.
- "Then I'll huff, I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in!" cried the wolf. That's just what he did, and the house fell apart. The little pig squeaked and ran to his brother's wood house.
- But the wolf soon found the wood house, too. "Let me in, little pigs!"
- 6 "Never!" yelled the two brothers.
- "Then I'll huff, I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in!" The wolf blew hard, and the house fell down. The two brothers squeaked and ran to their brother's brick house.
- 8 The wolf followed them. "Let me in, little pigs!"
- "We won't!" they all cried.
- "Then I'll huff, I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in," the wolf growled.
- But this time he couldn't blow it down! So he crawled up on the roof and slid down the chimney. He fell into a pot of boiling water the little pigs had put in the fireplace.
- The wolf never bothered the pigs again.

Close Reader Habits

Who are the characters in this story? **Circle** the characters in this story. **Underline** who happens to the three houses.

000

The Indee Geese



a folktale from Italy.

- Once upon a time, three geese built a straw house together. But the oldest goose decided to keep the house for herself. "Go away!" she said to her sisters, and she locked the door behind them.
- The two younger sisters built a second house of hay. Then the middle goose decided to keep it. "Go away!" she told her sister, and she locked the door behind her. The youngest goose went off sadly and built her own house from stones.
- A wolf came upon the flimsy straw house and, laughing, he blew it down. The oldest goose ran to the middle goose's house. Her sister sighed but allowed her in.
- Unfortunately, the wolf was close behind. With one breath, he destroyed the house. The two geese ran to their sister's stone house, and she welcomed them in.
- The wolf soon arrived at the house. He tried to blow it down, but the stone house didn't fall. Then the youngest goose had an idea. She began cooking soup.
- 6 "Would you like a taste?" she asked the wolf.
- "I would!" said the wolf.
- The goose opened a window and threw the hot soup at the wolf. He ran away howling, leaving the three geese to live happily ever after—together.

Close Reader Habits

Who are the characters in this story? **Circle** the characters in the story. **Underline** what happens to the wolf.

Fill in the chart to show how the stories are the same and different.



I can use a chart to help me organize what happens in each story.

"The Three Geese

Who are the main characters?

What are their houses made of?

Who causes a problem?

Which house stays up?

How is the wolf stopped?

- Which **two** sentences **best** tell how the plots of the stories are alike?
 - A Both stories are about animals who get locked out of their houses.
 - B Both stories are about animals who build houses of straw, wood, and stone.
 - C Both stories tell about three animals who are visited by a mean wolf.
 - **D** Both stories tell about how a wolf gets tricked.
 - **E** Both stories are about a wolf who wants someone else's house.
- Which sentence **best** tells how the three geese are different from the three pigs?
 - A The pigs build their houses, but the geese do not.
 - B The two older geese are selfish, but the three pigs are not.
 - C The pigs are afraid of the wolf, but the geese are not.
 - **D** The geese build strong houses, but the pigs do not.

Talk

What lesson do you think the older geese learn from how their youngest sister acted? Talk about your ideas with a partner.

Write

Short Response How are the endings of the two stories alike?

How are they different? Write your answer in the space on page 375.

what happens to the wolf in each story.

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Check Your Writing

- Did you read the question carefully?
- Can you say the question in your own words?
- Did you use proof from the text in your answer?
- Are your ideas in a good, clear order?
- Did you answer in full sentences?
- Did you check your spelling, capital letters, and periods?

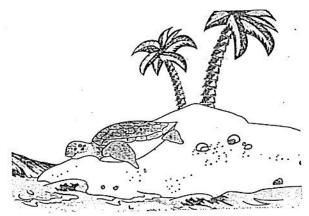
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On a Sandy Shore

The **beach** is dark. The beach is quiet. A **giant** turtle comes out of the water. It is a sea turtle.

She **crawls** across the sand. She digs a hole. The hole is for her eggs. She lays more than 100! She covers the eggs with sand. She wants them to stay **safe**. She crawls to the water and swims away.

Baby turtles grow in the eggs. They will come out of the eggs. They will swim away. Some will come back. They will lay their own eggs at the same beach!



COMMENT	Find each word in the pa	ssage. Use the words to fill in th	he blanks.
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beach	crawl	giant	safe
I. First babie	S	Then they learn to	o walk.
2. You can b	ouild sand castles	at the	•
3. When son	nething is	, it will not	get hurt.
4	means	"very big."	-
GHESDAY	Write T for true. Write	F for false.	
		And the state of t	•
The t	urtle comes to the	e beach when the su	un is up.
The t	turtle lays more th	an 100 eggs.	(50)
		es will come back to	the beach.

OVEDNESDAY W	rite a sentence to tell wha	t happens in each picture.
I		
2		
3	To es	
	se the correct answers	
I. Why does the turtle	nt the eggs. re to keep them	
2. What are in the ego	gs? ® shells	© baby birds
3. After baby turtles c	ome out of their	eggs, they go
(A) trees	® zoo	© water
Look at the p	icture in the passage. Wr	te a caption for the picture.
		ж .



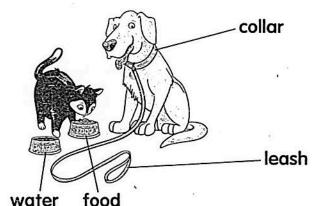
Pets

Having a pet can be fun, but it is also hard work. You must give your pet **healthy** food and clean water every day. It will need a nice place to sleep. You must clean up after it, too.

It is **important** to spend time with your pet. Pets need lots of love. If you have a pet dog, you must take it for walks.

You should also take your pet to the **vet**, or pet doctor. If your pet gets sick, the vet can help you take care of it.

Pets are hard work, but they make very **special** friends.



You may need these items for your pet.

*	*		
MONDAY	Find each word in the pass	sage. Use the words to fill in the b	lanks.
healthy	important	special	vet
I. A	·	_takes care of sick ar	nimals.
2. It is		to work hard in so	chool.
3. Apples and	d peas are		foods.
4. I wore a_		dress for pic	ture day.
TUESDAY	Look at the picture and cap	tion. What items may you need for	a cat or dog?
8	*		

Choose the correct	answers.
I. The passage does <u>not</u> talk about	out
going to the vet	© feeding your pet.
® walking your dog	① dressing your pet
2. Who can help a sick pet?	(a) to each or
® gyot	© a teacher © your doctor
® a vet	
3. What would be another good (A) "Cats and Dogs"	© "Frank's Fish"
® "At the Pet Store"	© "Caring for a Pet"
Check the things you should do to take c	ould do for a pet. Then write one more thing are of a pet.
Cive your net healthy food a	nd cloan water
☐ Give your pet healthy food a	nd clean water.
☐ Take your pet to school.	H
☐ Ride your pet.	
☐ Give your pet a nice place to	sleep.
	100
The author says that pets nee	ed love. How can you show love to a pet?
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 60at



A Penny Saved

Do you receive an allowance or earn money by doing chores? Wouldn't it be nice to put your money in a **safe** place and have it multiply? You can! One way to do that is to open a savings **account** at your local bank. Most banks will open an account for a child as long as a parent or guardian agrees to it.

You may wonder why a savings account is a better choice than a piggy bank. Let's say you have \$100. If you put it in your piggy bank for a year, you will still have \$100. But if you put the money in a savings account, you will have a little bit extra. The bank pays you for keeping your money with them. The amount they pay is called interest. For example, if the bank pays 5% interest, in one year you will earn \$5 on the \$100 in your account. That makes a total of \$105, and you didn't have to do anything to earn the extra money!

You may add money to your account whenever you like. This is called making a deposit. You may also take out, or withdraw, money when you need it. The bank will send you a **statement** every month that shows how much money is in your account and how much interest you have earned.

You may be saving your money to buy yourself something special. Or perhaps you are saving money for your future. Whatever your **goal**, it's always a good idea to have money saved for when you need it. Benjamin Franklin said, "A penny saved is a penny earned." That's still good advice today!



Keeping money in the bank can help your money grow.

MONDAY

Choose the sentence that uses the **bold** word the same way it is used in the passage. (The words are also **bold** in the passage.)

- 1.

 Only a few people know the code to the safe.
 - ® We watched the fireworks from a **safe** spot a few miles away.
- 2.

 By the end of the month, the money in my account had grown.
 - ® My sister's account of her trip to the zoo was funny to listen to.
- 3.

 Ollecting the interest you earn from the bank is a smart thing to do.
 - ® Carl had a lot of interest in fixing up old cars.
- 4. (A) A **statement** is a sentence that ends with a period.
 - ® Dad's bank **statement** comes in the mail once a month.
- 5. A My goal is to get a good grade on my book report.
 - ® The hockey player was excited when he scored the game-winning goal.



Circle the title below that would work as a new title for the passage. Then explain your answer.

"How to Make a Deposit"

"Advice from Benjamin Franklin"

"Saving Money, Earning Money"
"Starting Your Own Business"

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Choose the correct answers

- 1. What was the author's purpose for writing this passage?

© to entertain

® to inform

- both A and B
- 2. What are you doing when you add money to your bank account?
 - (A) making a withdrawal

© making a deposit

® lowering your balance

- wasting money
- 3. A bank account is better than a piggy bank because _
 - your money is always with you
- © real banks are nicer than piggy banks

® it lets you collect interest

D piggy banks are expensive

THURSDAY

Circle the word or phrase that makes each sentence true.

- I. When you make a deposit / withdrawal, you take money out of your bank account.
- 2. In a savings account / piggy bank, your money will grow even if you don't put more in.
- 3. You can earn interest / a salary without having to work for it.
- 4. The bank is a safe / weird place to keep your money.
- 5. The bank sends you a **banker / statement** that tells you how much money is in your account.

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WHR29

Far-Out Field Trip

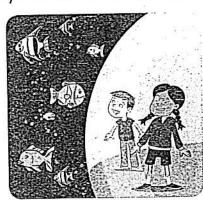
Maria was very excited about the school field trip to the Great Barrier Reef. She had read about the many kinds of fish that live there. She had even watched a teaching hologram on how the reef was formed. Now she was just a Super-Grav Transport ride away from seeing the reef in person.

The transport whirred as it left its New York City station. Outside, colors blended together in a quick blur as the transport raced toward the reef. Moments later, the students were standing on a landing dock off the coast of Australia in front of a huge, clear dome. The dome was transparent but as strong as steel. It would keep them comfortable and secure as they toured the 1,250-mile-long reef.

The children took their seats in the dome. Maria gasped as it sank beneath the surface of the water and quickly glided out to the reef. Suddenly, fish of every size and color surrounded the dome.

Maria squealed with delight. She spotted an orange and white clown fish swimming around the wavy tentacles of a sea anemone. By the end of the tour, she had even seen several sharks.

"What a great trip!" Maria thought. They had been to the Amazon rain forest and now the Great Barrier Reef. She pulled her science book from her backpack to see what they would be studying next and where they would be headed. Maria grinned. The upcoming chapter was about volcanoes. "Hawaii, here we come!"



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Use the words from the story to fill in the blanks

	Carl Secret Secret Secretary	CO Hardward Land	- Comment of the property of the property of the second of			
w	hirred	dome	transparent	secure	tentacles	upcoming
	I. Mom o	thecked to m	ake sure my baby si	ster was		in her car seat.
	2. Jellyfis	h have stinge	ers on their	<u> </u>		8
	3. The ro	unded ceiling	ı was shaped like a	<u>(</u>	•	•
	4. The pr	The propellers as the helicopter rose off the ground.				
	5. The cu	ırtains were _		_, so they didn'	t keep out the s	sunlight.
2	6. Kavla	trained hard	for the	swim	meet.	*



Circle each thing Maria saw on her Great Barrier Reef trip. List a few more things she might have seen on her trip.

clown fish	shark	KS .	fishing boat				
volcano	octopus	sea anemone	* .				
	9						
	Choose the correct a	nswers					
WEDNESDAY	Choose the correct of						
When does the story pro	bably take place?						
A the pastB the future		© the present® It is impossible to kr	now: ·				
	or Doof?	© It is impossible to it.	F .				
2. Where is the Great Barrier Reef?		© the Amazon					
Hawaii		Australia					
3. Which phrase from the s	3. Which phrase from the story tells you that Maria enjoys her trip to the reef?						
Maria squealed with		© "colors blended tog	ether"				
® "Maria gasped"		® "seeing the reef in p					
THURSDAY	Vrite B if it happens befo luring the story. Write A	ore the story takes place. W I if it happens after the stor	rite D if it happens: y takes place.				
Maria and he	Maria and her class visit the Amazon rain forest.						
	Maria goes to Hawaii to learn about volcanoes.						
516	The Super-Grav Transport is invented.						
Maria watches a hologram that teaches her about the Great Barrier Reef. Maria sees animals in the Great Barrier Reef.							
		that it is science fiction?	= -				
النالنال		The state of the s	South and the second se				
	2"						